

Monday

War ... River Kwai revisited: Spectrum presents the first of three extracts from the Japanese prison camp diaries of Robert Hardee, doctor to the men who worked on the notorious Burma railway.



War ... In the first of two articles on crime and corruption in China, David Bonavia reports from Peking on the current drastic measures against criminals, resulting in thousands of executions.

Jaw ... Eat, drink and be quick: Modern Times chews over fast food.

Jaw ... Health Service manpower cuts have angered doctors and nurses. Will they now enter the political arena, and if so, how?

And more ... Can Europe's golfers wrest the Ryder Cup from the US, unbeaten since 1957? Mitchell Platt reports from Florida.

US Marine shot dead in Beirut

The killing of a US Marine yesterday by Shia Muslim snipers near Beirut airport has convinced American officers of the multinational force that their troops are deliberately being drawn into combat. **Page 6**

Mortgage rate cut unlikely

The mortgage rate is unlikely to fall this year despite record funds flowing into the building societies. The waiting list for home loans has fallen heavily. **Page 11**

A-plant leak

A leak of "very mildly radioactive" cooling water was reported at the Hunterston nuclear power station in the Firth of Clyde but there was no danger to public or workforce, the South of Scotland Electricity Board said.

Court name ban

A judge banned reporters from identifying a politician named by a rape-case defendant as having been photographed during sexual activity. But foreign reporters said they would use the name. **Page 4**

Shultz boost

The position of Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, has been strengthened by the transfer of Mr Clark, the President's security adviser. **Page 6**

£70,000 lesson

An actor who entrusted £70,000 to a US stockbroker firm discovered to his horror that almost the whole sum had been lost in 11 months. **Family Money, page 13**

EEC freeze

The European Commission will decide on Wednesday whether to extend its freeze on the payment of some premiums and export refunds until December 31.

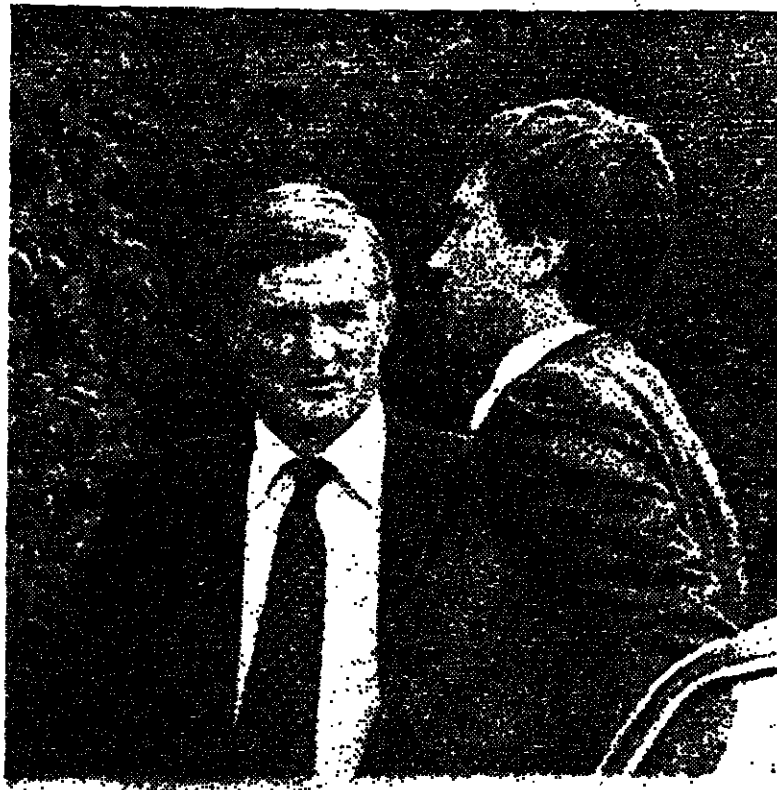
TV racing off

Live coverage of horse racing from Bangor-on-Dee on BBC television's *Grandstand* programme this afternoon has been cancelled because of the dispute involving outside broadcast staff.

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Letters: On Belize, from Mr John Wilkinson, MP; Kay's statement, from Mr William Deedes; cheese, from Mr M A Tatum.
Leading article: The Conservative conference.
Features page 8
Hounded out by hypocrisy - Jack Bruce-Gardyne on the case of Cecil Parkinson; Keith Waterhouse calls for a TV channel for the silent minority; Peter Nichols's kamikaze highway code; Alan Franks meets John Hillaby.
Obituary, page 10
Wilfrid Van Wyck, Mrs J O'Meara, William Hornbeck

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Former minister returns from conference 'quite broken'



Unhappy return: Mr and Mrs Parkinson arriving at their Potter's Bar home; two of their daughters at the family's Pimlico town house (Photographs: Steven Boggs and John Voos)

Thatcher forced to accept Parkinson's resignation

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Blackpool

The Conservative Party's centenary conference in Blackpool, designed to celebrate its general election triumph last June, came yesterday to the climax that the Prime Minister had striven to avoid, with the departure from office of her election chief-of-staff, Mr Cecil Parkinson.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher's determination and loyalty had kept him in her Government as Secretary of State for Trade and Industry for four months. But she and he misjudged the party's and the country's tolerance of private failings in public men.

Mr Parkinson, an able and popular minister who had risen quickly to high rank and come to earn Mrs Thatcher's total confidence, was in the end dislodged by the long statement made late on Thursday by his former secretary and mistress, Miss Sara Keays.

Miss Keays's reproachful account of his actions and attitudes was given to *The Times* at her request and made known through 10 Downing Street early yesterday to the Prime Minister and Mr Parkinson at the Imperial Hotel, Blackpool, where both were staying.

Mr Parkinson decided that the scandal and threat of further scandal made it impossible for him to do his job and would threaten the Government and the Prime Minister as well as his family if he did not go.

About 2am he saw the Prime Minister and told her so. After six sleepless hours he saw her again; his resignation was offered and accepted. Their brief talk was said to have been distressing for both.

Mr Parkinson and his wife left Blackpool at once. Last night a close friend said he was "quite broken".

On Thursday the conference had warmly applauded his speech. Yesterday when told of his departure the party representatives applauded that too.

More bewildered than fickle, the conference applauded once more when, four hours later, the

Prime Minister spoke one sentence in Mr Parkinson's praise. "We do not forget today the man who so brilliantly organized the election campaign", she said, and they responded.

As they left for London Mr Parkinson and his wife, Ann, had nothing to say. But he left words through friends that he did not accept the whole of Miss Keays's version.

It was said on his behalf that in recent days he had done his best to comply with the Prime Minister's wishes and to try to carry on with business as usual at his department.

He had been grateful for his reception when he had spoken to the conference the previous day and by the representatives' sympathy for his wife. His conference speech had gone better than expected, although he had never felt that he was out of the woods.

He was going home to reflect on the immediate past and on his future. He might look to a career in industry or commerce, but he had no plans. He had no intention of giving up his parliamentary seat.

The Imperial Hotel was the scene 20 years ago for another convulsion in the Conservative

Party, the struggle for succession to Mr Harold Macmillan.

Yesterday morning Cabinet ministers came and went through its public rooms, shocked by their colleague's change of fortune, dealing with their bills and their baggage and unwilling to confide their feelings to reporters.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, who

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described Mr Parkinson as one of his closest political friends, said that his going was "a shattering event. None said an unkind word. All who spoke were warm in their praise for the Prime Minister's attempt to shield her minister."

Mr Parkinson and his wife retreated yesterday to the privacy of their family home in the tiny village of Northaw outside Potters Bar, Hertford-

shire, after driving from Blackpool. (David Cross writes).

Mr Parkinson, who refused to talk to any of the dozens of reporters besieging the gates of the Old Vicarage when he arrived in a dark blue Daimler with his wife at 1.35pm, later sent out a message via his political agent stating that he would be spending the weekend with his family and not talking to the press.

To reinforce the point, a middle-aged housekeeper left to pick up supplies of groceries.

Mr Parkinson returned to his red-bricked Queen Anne home next to the parish church of St Thomas of Canterbury, looking tired and ashen in a dark blue lounge suit after the long drive and a sleepless night.

He sprang quickly from his chauffeur-driven car to greet one of the policemen keeping reporters at bay, before forcing a smile for his agent, Mr Mark Pennington, who met him at the doorway.

His wife slipped quickly from the car into the house in front of him.

Mr Pennington had arrived at the house 20 minutes earlier after receiving a message from Mr Parkinson that he wanted to talk to him. The curtains of the

ground-floor windows facing the street were drawn soon after Mr Parkinson's arrival.

Earlier in the week the former Secretary of State had been seen using the telephone by reporters looking through the windows. A copy of the book *Yes, Minister* had also disappeared from a bedroom window shelf where it had been visible from the road.

At 2.10pm, Mr Parkinson's three daughters, Mary, Emma, and Joanna, arrived in a yellow Volkswagen clutching overnight bags to join their parents for the weekend.

They showed no signs of emotion as they entered the house without speaking or even acknowledging the presence of waiting reporters and photographers.

Shortly afterwards Mr Pennington left the family group with the message that there would be no statement from Mr Parkinson either yesterday or today.

At 4.40pm the family group was joined by Mrs Parkinson's father, Mr F. A. Jarvis.

At 6.20pm, Mary, the eldest daughter, left the house with her sisters and drove off in her Volkswagen to an undisclosed destination.

In a statement issued through his solicitor, Farrer and Co, Mr Parkinson referred to the statement issued on October 5 when the affair first came to light.

Mr Parkinson said that in the last paragraph of that statement he and Miss Keays had made clear that "neither of us, nor our respective families, would thereafter answer questions" about the matter.

Miss Keays has since given her version of certain events. As I remained convinced that it is in no one's interest that our differences should be discussed publicly, I do not propose to say anything."

Earlier in Blackpool, some applause mingled with cries of "shame" followed the reading to the party conference of the statement from 10 Downing Street announcing Mr Parkinson's resignation.

Election win 'has altered politics'

By our Political Editor

The Prime Minister claimed yesterday that the Conservative Party, by holding to their convictions and securing reelection to government, had altered the whole course of British politics for at least a generation and created a new common ground.

In her speech at the final session of the party conference at Blackpool, she said they had forced their opponents to shift their ground. The Labour Party was reassessing its attitudes to home ownership and was thinking again about Europe; and the Social Democrats now sang the virtues of capitalism, competition and the customer.

"The Conservative Party has staked out the common ground and the other parties are tiptoeing onto it", she said.

The party's opponents had been forced to shift their ground. The policy and direction of state socialism had been utterly rejected.

At Labour's Brighton conference socialist policies were given a respray, polished and offered once again to the people, but they were yesterday's policies.

Mrs Thatcher was given the theatrical reception that has become traditional but seemed yesterday to have been raised to an even higher pitch either to obscure or to compensate for the loss of a senior Cabinet minister.

She recalled with quiet satisfaction, but did not dwell, on the party's success at the general election which was, she

said, "not exactly a photo finish".

The British people, the ultimate jury, had found in favour, she said of what the Conservatives had done since 1979 to reform the trade unions, extend home ownership, reduce direct taxation, strengthen the forces of law and order, and secure the defence of the realm.

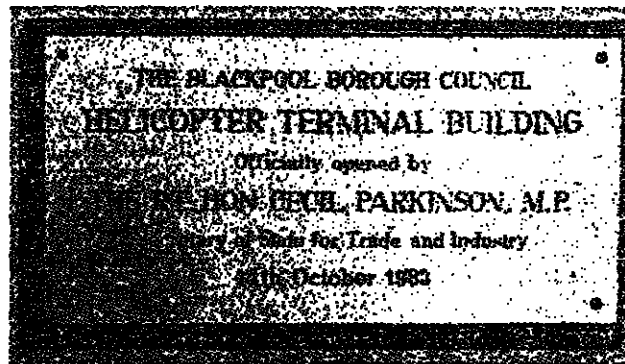
The two longest passages dealt with the two sharpest points of present political attack: the Government's defence posture and its attitude to the financing of the health service.

Of the Soviet Union, Mrs Thatcher said, in familiar tones that it was unlikely to change much or quickly. But she added that Soviet Communism could not be discredited. "We have to live together on the same planet."

She went on: "When the circumstances are right, we must be ready to talk to the Soviet leadership. That is why we should grant every genuine opportunity for dialogue."

But such exchanges must be hard-headed, she said. "I do not want the word 'dialogue' to become suspect in the way the word 'detente' now is."

Mrs Thatcher repeated with emphasis her much-debated claim last year that the National Health Service was safe with the Conservatives. She would go further, she said. "The NHS is safe only with us because only this Government will see that it is prudently managed and financed."



Curtain down: Mr Denis Thatcher yesterday formally opened a £500,000 helicopter terminal at Blackpool airport, without unveiling the official plaque. The Prime Minister's husband stepped in for Mr Parkinson minutes after his resignation was announced. Mr Thatcher made a speech

opening the terminal, standing in front of a pair of blue velvet curtains covering a plaque (right) declaring that the terminal had been officially opened by the Rt Hon Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. The terminal will serve British Gas's Morecambe Bay field.

Inflation tops 5% as food costs rise

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The yearly rate of inflation rose last month for the third consecutive month, to 5.1 per cent from 4.7 per cent in August and a 15-year low of 3.7 per cent in June.

But there is no sign that the underlying pace of price rises is accelerating and ministers are confident inflation will be held below 6 per cent for the rest of the year.

The annual rate of inflation was bound to increase last month because a year earlier prices fell by 0.1 per cent when the mortgage rate was cut.

But the 0.4 per cent rise in prices last month - which pushed up the retail prices index to 339.5 (January 1974 = 100) - was no higher than in August and less than the 0.5 per cent increase in July.

Most of the rise came from a sharp increase in the cost of fresh vegetables, especially potatoes, which have been hit by the cold spring and dry summer. The 6.6 per cent jump in sea and food prices makes it the worst September since the drought of 1976, over the past 12 months seasonal food prices

have soared by more than 22 per cent.

But apart from higher prices for beer and seasonal food, few increases are in the pipeline. If prices in general rise no faster than now, the yearly inflation rate could drop in October and November, and would be no more than 5.5 per cent by Christmas.

This compares with a budget prediction of 6 per cent.

Those in work are still much better off than a year ago. Average earnings have risen by more than 7 per cent in 12 months, while the official tax and price index - which measures the combined impact of pay packet deductions and price rises - has increased by only 4.2 per cent.

The price of household coal will rise by an average of 3.8 per cent from November 1, the National Coal Board said yesterday. A ton of coal will cost between £2.55 and £4.18 more, depending on its type and quality.

The list price of industrial coal is also going up, by an average of 3.8 per cent.

Doubt grows over future as an MP

By Richard Evans

A big question mark hung over Mr Parkinson's willingness to continue as an MP last night.

The doubt came after Mr Mark Pennington, his constituency agent, had spoken to Mr Parkinson on his return from Blackpool.

Mr Pennington, speaking outside Mr Parkinson's home, was asked if the former Secretary of State for Trade and Industry would stay as an MP.

He said "I cannot confirm anything. He has got a lot of thinking to do. He just wants time with his family now."

Asked specifically if he thought Mr Parkinson could continue as an MP, the agent added: "Yes, I do. As a majority of constituents will testify, he has helped thousands of people over the years."

Mr Parkinson has been an MP for 13 years, having been first elected to represent Enfield West in 1970. From February 1974 until this year's general election he represented South Hertfordshire. After the boundary changes he now represents Hertsmere, which covers a similar area to his previous seat.

Party support for leader's action

By Our Political Editor

There was no sign yesterday that the Parkinson affair has done the Prime Minister lasting harm.

If Mrs Margaret Thatcher had made no effort to defend him, she would have been criticized for that. By the time she knew she had to let him go, at 8am yesterday, no one in the party had any doubt that she was right.

However, conference representatives, as with many constituency parties, were utterly divided and confused about whether they should support Mr Parkinson out of loyalty to the Prime Minister and in acknowledgment of her support for him, or whether to give public expression to their belief that things had gone wrong.

Hundreds had no doubt in their mind, even before Miss Sara Keays's statement to *The Times*, that Mr Parkinson should have insisted on resigning.

They could not understand why the Prime Minister thought it right at first to keep him. They were ready to say how much they admired Mrs Thatcher's loyalty, but they did not

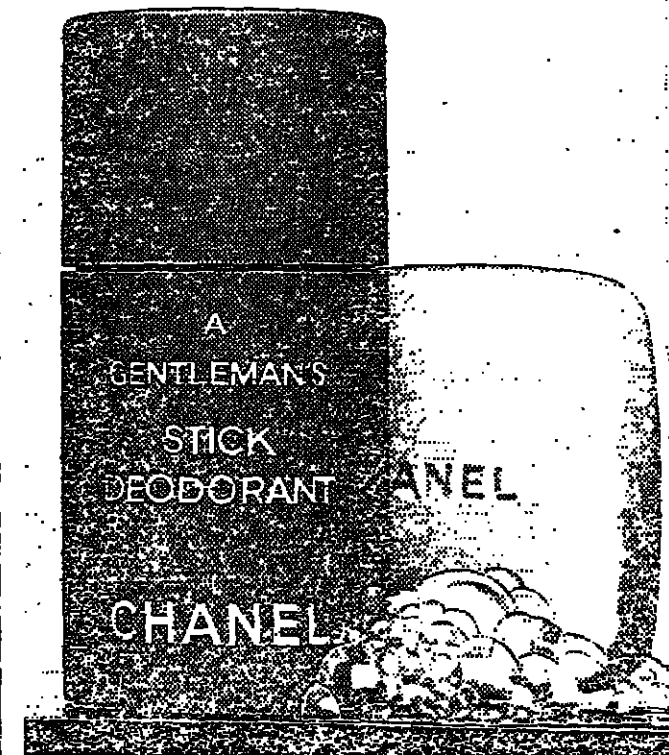
understand how Mr Parkinson's transgression could be simply set aside.

Among MPs, in spite of Mr Parkinson's account of more than 100 supporting letters, the belief that he could, or should, leave office was very strong. The common view was that he would survive the conference but would be lucky to last beyond Christmas and the birth of the baby.

Mr Ivor Stanbrook, member for Orpington, played the role of the small boy who noticed and said that the emperor was naked. No one echoed his public condemnation but several of his colleagues and certainly scores of ordinary representatives agreed with every word.

Mrs Thatcher's judgment has not been openly questioned, except by a few MPs who believe that she should have allowed Mr Parkinson to leave office for a year or two to arrange his marital affairs away from public glare.

There was also some criticism for promoting so rapidly and placing so much reliance on a minister who proved less than perfect.



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CONSERVATIVE PARTY CONFERENCE

● Leader's ovation ● Reform of CAP ● Policy for the GLC

Thatcher closing speech draws eight minutes of thunderous cheers

The Conservative Party conference in Blackpool yesterday gave Mrs Margaret Thatcher, a thunderous, cheering reception on the day on which she had to accept "with regret" the resignation of Mr Cecil Parkinson, the former party chairman.

By their tumultuous standing ovation of over eight minutes, the Conservative representatives at the close of the conference conveyed their appreciation of her role in leading them to victory in June.

But they loudly applauded too when in referring to that election victory Mrs Thatcher said that they did not forget the man who so brilliantly organized the campaign.

In a reference to disarmament she said: "The day the leaders of the Soviet Union genuinely decided that they wanted, through arms control, agreements to make this a safer world, they would be pushing at an open door."

Further action there will be

Mrs Thatcher said they met in the aftermath of a general election. The results were not exactly a photo finish. They were grateful to all who worked so hard to ensure success. Last June they had again won the honour to serve the British people.

"Our first task is to ensure the preparation for further action," she said. "Further action there will be."

They were elected in May 1979 to tackle problems which others had shirked. They were elected to ensure that anyone who understood the problems never expected them to be solved within the space of one Parliament. "We have made a start and we shall see it through."

They were elected to bring inflation down and they had. It was, and still was, a continuing battle commanding unremitting effort.

They were elected to reform the trade unions. With the support of millions of trade unionists they had already passed two major Acts. There was more to do and the Government could be relied upon to do it.

They were elected to extend home ownership and they gave council tenants the right to buy their own homes. Because of Conservative conviction and persistence nearly 750,000 more council tenants had either bought or were buying their homes. There would be many more.

They were elected to reduce taxation. They had reduced the rates and raised thresholds. But there were still too many people paying income tax and still too many people paying too much. The fight for lower taxes would go on.

They were elected to strengthen the forces of law and order. There were now more policemen, better paid, better equipped than ever before. Law and order was not just a case of "Leave it to Leon", it involved every citizen in the land and no one could opt out.

They were elected with a clear commitment to the European Community and to fight tenaciously for Britain's interests within it. They had honoured that commitment.

"We are not half-hearted members of the Community," she said. "We are in and we are in to stay. I look forward to another famous victory in the European elections next June."

I look forward to another victory

They were elected to secure the defence of the realm, they had made clear through word and deed to friend and foe alike their resolve to keep Britain strong and free. Under this Government Britain stood shoulder to shoulder with its allies to defend the cause of justice and freedom and to work together for peace.

"That is the record we put before the British people at the election," she continued. "They are the ultimate jury and they found in our favour."

At that election, socialism offered yesterday's policies for today's problems. Socialism was routed. At Brighton, they were given a resounding, polished and offered once again. They were still yesterday's policies and even yesterday they did not work.

"Our people will never keep the red flag flying here. There is only one banner that Britain flies, the one it has kept flying for centuries, the red, white and blue."

One of the debates was how much money should be spent by the state. They should never forget that the state had no source of money other than the money the people earned themselves. If the state was to spend more it could only do so by borrowing savings or taxing more. It

Reports from Alan Wood, Robert Morgan, Gordon Wellman, Howard Underwood, and Barbara Day

was no good thinking someone else would pay. "That someone else is you," she added.

Prosperity would not come by inventing more and more lavish public expenditure programmes. "You do not grow richer by ordering another cheque book from the bank. A nation can never grow more prosperous by taxing its citizens beyond their capacity to pay."

"We have a duty to make sure that every penny piece we raise in taxation is spent wisely and well for the plans it is announced at the election. It was spending £700m more on health this year, another £800m next year and a further £700m the year after that."

They had to keep within that budget. That was what good management meant. That was what they were doing.

Last week, the new leader of the Opposition had accused the Government of terminating the health service. She continued: "Let me tell you how really to terminate the health service. You do it by pretending that there are no hard choices. You do it by behaving as though Britain has a bottomless purse. You do it by promising what you cannot deliver. You do it by telling all you need to do is to snap your fingers, cry 'abracadabra', and lo and behold the sky's the limit."

Electorate is the ultimate jury

"The sky is not the limit for this or any other Government, or indeed for any other country. And to imply that it is or ever can be sheer humbug, a fraud on the people."

"Our opponents would spend, spend, spend before they had even filled in the coupon, let alone won the pools."

"The NHS is safe only with us because only this Government will see that it is properly managed and financed and that care is concentrated on the patient rather than the bureaucracy."

The Government had also taken two far reaching steps to see that Britain was never again left unprepared for technological change. Its Youth Training Scheme was the most imaginative in the western world. They were responding to the needs of industry by reintroducing technical training into schools and not a moment too soon.

The Government was building for the future. The challenge was not one of shoring up a limited amount of money like a sinking ship, but of a slice of bread. The challenge was how to translate their wants and aspirations into work for the people.

"It is by producing what people want to live with that employment will be solved," she continued.

"The same drive and inventiveness which created the great industries of the past and which brought prosperity to our own people are still at work today. New industries are still being born. New products are still coming on to the market. New services are still developing."

"Let us not belittle our achievements. There must be quite a lot right about a country which can sell 30 per cent of its output in the teeth of fierce competition, which can still export £1,000m worth of goods every week, without counting oil, and which is the second biggest exporter of services in the world, second only to the United States."

Tories trust the British people

Britain's competitors were improving all the time. Some had started well ahead, but Britain must improve even faster than they did if it was to catch up. It was no good just beating their own previous best.

They had to beat their competitors. So the Government must not put a heavier burden on industry than other governments placed on theirs.

She continued: "That means we must stick to policies which get inflation and interest rates down, which keep down business taxes, which cut the cost of borrowing, the thick of restrictions and reduce the time taken for planning permission."

"If Atlas has to carry the world on his shoulders, we need a good strong Atlas and not too heavy a world. That is our job in government, to provide the right framework in which enterprise can flourish and we are doing it."

"But it rests with people themselves to pick up the challenge and it is in the people that we Conservatives place our trust."

The great surge of progress and prosperity in this country did not come directly from government action. They were not based on national plans. They came from free men, working in a free society, where they could deploy their talents to the best advantage, for themselves and for their country and for the future.

The first duty of Government was to make the future and their way of life secure. In the election it became clear that the overwhelming majority of people were determined to see that the country was properly defended. They recognized that Britain's possession of nuclear weapons had helped to prevent not only nuclear war but conventional wars as well.

We have set the true course

Those of their opponents who said the opposite, had to pretend that they did not really mean what they had said. And those of their friends overseas who might have doubted the resolve of the British people were reassured.

"To retain peace with freedom and justice we must maintain the unity of NATO. Most of our people will not vote for a party which undermines NATO and allies at our allies. The so-called peace movement may claim to be campaigning for peace but it is NATO and the Western Alliance which has been delivering peace in Europe for more than 30 years."

"Peace does not come by chanting the word like some mystical incantation. It comes from that consensus of the fact which underpins NATO and allies at our allies. The so-called peace movement may claim to be campaigning for peace but it is NATO and the Western Alliance which has been delivering peace in Europe for more than 30 years."

"If we are properly to defend ourselves we must first make a realistic assessment of the threat we face. The Soviet Union is unlikely to change much or quickly. Internal difficulties will not necessarily soften its attitude. Nor should we over-estimate the influence of the West on that vast suspicious country. Its leaders are likely to remain distrustful and hostile to the West and ruthless in their international dealings."

"The common agricultural policy needed reform but that was not a reason for withdrawing from the European Economic Community. Mr Phil Peden, Young Conservative National Advisory Committee."

We must maintain unity of NATO

"Economically we have nothing to fear. What we do need is the economies that flourish so under the banner of the market not of Marx. (Applause)"

Whatever they thought of the Soviet Union, Soviet communism could not be dismissed. "We have to live together on the same planet. That is why, when the circumstances are right, we must be ready to talk to the Soviet leadership. That is why we should keep a genuine opportunity for dialogue and keep that dialogue going in the interests of east and west alike."

"Such exchanges must be hard-headed. We do not want the word 'dialogue' to become a suspect in the way 'detente' now is."

"A major element in that dialogue must be arms control. Indeed we in the western world would like to have the reduction, provided always that the balance is kept and the undertakings to reduce or destroy weapons can be verified."

In Geneva, they would persist in their efforts for an agreement to keep the numbers of missiles as low as possible on both sides.

Reverting to domestic politics, the Prime Minister said: "We have entered a new era. The Conservative Party has staked out the common ground and the other parties are tipping on to it. The Conservative Party has a greater responsibility than ever before. Now more than ever we draw our support from all sections of the nation."

"It is our pride and our purpose to strive always to be a national party, a party which speaks for and to the whole nation."

"We have set the true course, a course that is right for the character of Britain, right for the people of Britain, right for the future of Britain."

"To that course we shall hold fast. We shall see it through to success."

Leading article, page 9



Hail to the chief: The Prime Minister acknowledging the long ovation from party senior members and rank and file at Blackpool yesterday (Photograph: Brian Harris)

Conference insists on reform of the EEC common agricultural policy

The shooting down of the Korean airliner, horrible though it was, did not undermine the need for contact between East and West, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said. Indeed it strengthened it and they had to redouble their determination to negotiate on arms and maintain the strength without which they could not hope to negotiate successfully.

The debate had concentrated on the European Economic Community and the conference carried an addendum to a motion reaffirming the party's commitment to Europe.

The addendum emphasized that there must be no increase in the Community's own resources before its finances were reformed and common agricultural policy (CAP) spending brought under control. On that point, Sir Geoffrey said that there was still much tough bargaining to do.

They now looked to the Soviet leaders to respond to proposals for the West to a balanced programme of disarmament for peace. Never had there been a great need for Britain to play the part for which they were so well qualified.

The common agricultural policy needed reform but that was not a reason for withdrawing from the European Economic Community. Mr Phil Peden, Young Conservative National Advisory Committee."

said when opening the EEC debate, and moving the motion.

Putting the problem in perspective, the cost of the CAP grew by 210 per cent in the past five years of the Labour Government but, in the past comparable period of this Government, it had grown by only 20 per cent.

The amount of CAP aid given to British farmers had doubled under the Government so it was not all bad.

It would be suicide for Britain to leave the EEC because it depended on membership for jobs and trade.

The EEC was not just an economic club. It was a political union and they must not get "hung up" about economic debates. It was essential for the democracies of Western Europe to work together against the Soviet Union.

Mr Will Hopper, MEP for Greater Manchester, West, moving the addendum, said that the Conservative members of the European Parliament had led the fight for reform of the CAP. Despite that, the CAP was "facing bankruptcy."

They now had the opportunity to enforce reform of the CAP and the EEC's financial structure. If the CAP was successfully reformed, there would be no need to increase the Community's own resources. Resources released by reform

might be available for other purposes or to reduce taxation.

The addendum was intended to strengthen the motion and relate it to the negotiations now under way.

Mr John Livingston, Ruislip, Northwood, opposing the motion, said that any partnership was a give and take relationship but how could Britain stay mute when it did all the giving and others did all the taking? (Applause)

How could they be satisfied when the EEC could not even agree on condemning Russia for shooting down the Korean airliner? (Applause). If they were supposed to be a community working together and helping each other, why was it only months after Britain's victory in the South Atlantic, the French were once again selling Exocets to the Argentines? (Applause)

Sir Henry Plumb, leader of the Conservatives in the European Parliament, said that Britain was in the Community to stay and they must now ensure that the Community was a success. He was confident the common agricultural policy could be improved and that the Prime Minister would find allies among the other partners in her attempts over the coming months to grapple with the problems posed by the Community's budget.

He reminded the conference that nearly 45 per cent of British exports went to the Community and that two and a half million jobs depended on those exports.

The agricultural and economic case for Britain's membership was strong, but, they should also remember the negotiations for peace which had flowed from the guarantee of peace between the nations of Western Europe which the Community brought.

Sir Henry predicted that this year, Labour and the Alliance would be attempting to recent a comeback in British national politics through the European elections.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, replying to the EEC debate, said that the Government's economic policy, in the last Parliament was sound, firm, and honest. So was its foreign policy. He would do all he could to keep it that way.

Labour's policy at the last election was to be out of nuclear defence, nearly out of NATO and out of Europe. The British people pronounced their verdict on the Labour Party out of their tiny minds and out of office.

The British people pronounced their verdict on the Labour Party out of their tiny minds and out of office.

Britain must not be called upon to bear more than its fair share of the Community burden. The Government was pressing for fundamental reform of the common agricultural policy (CAP). It proposed that this should be kept within a strict budgetary framework.

There was still much tough bargaining to do. But the Government and the party was determined to make a success of the Community. Next year was the year of the European elections. Last time they had left room for a group of quarrelsome Labour MEPs who still did not know whether they wanted to be in or out. "We know where we want them. We want them out," he said.

Europe needed Britain and it needed its conservative and positive approach, which the Conservative Party had consistently offered.

In this dangerous world, the Government would continue to live

up to its international responsibilities. It accepted its duty to resist armed aggression and it accepted its duty to keep the peace as it was doing in Lebanon.

He was aware that British economic wellbeing depended on that of other countries and their own. Britain's. That applied both between the Western nations and between them and the less developed countries. If the rich nations failed to keep their economic house in order, the poorer nations would suffer.

Sir Geoffrey, turning his attention to East-West relations, added: "At last week's Labour Party Conference, speaker after speaker called for the abolition of the capitalist system. They were free to do so and they are free to do so. But what they never seem to realize is that they owe that freedom above all to the fact that the British people have had the good sense to reject their advice."

His latest shooting down of the Korean airliner with 269 innocent people on board is a tragic reminder of just how different our systems are. There can be no justification for that appalling act."

"We have supported the demands of the South Korean Government for a full and proper explanation with full compensation, for punishment of those responsible, and above all for measures to prevent any such accident happening again."

"And what have we had? A shameful refusal to accept responsibility, which only serves to compound the original offence."

"But we need the Russians to give us the answer. It is a horrible thought that the need for contact between East and West is strengthened."

"We must make the determination to negotiate on arms and maintain the strength without which we cannot hope to negotiate successfully."

"Our record speaks for itself. We in the West put forward a series of new proposals for the reduction of conventional and nuclear forces. We have shown ourselves willing to negotiate and to do so on terms which do not seek advantage at the expense of others."

"We will not be divided or blinded by propaganda. We will not bow to threats but will work for and hold out for what we know to be right — a balanced programme of disarmament for peace. Our proposals have been made in that spirit. We look now to the Soviet leaders to respond."

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Mr Hopper: Fighting for reform

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The Government was also abolishing the GLC because the ratepayers of London had appealed to it for protection

Motion to abolish the GLC rejected

A clean sweep was needed in London and it could not come too soon, Lord Bellwin, Minister of State for Local Government, said when he persuaded the conference to reject a motion which, although supporting the abolition of the Greater London Council, sought to remind the Government that there were strategic and regional issues which were better dealt with by an elected body than by a government quango.

He pointed out to those advocating a substitute for the GLC that the Conservative Party had never wanted regional elected assemblies. There was, in the Government's proposals, only one quango: the metropolitan authorities represented an unelected tier of government bureaucracy and an unelected expense.

The Government must make sure it got local government right this time because restructuring was going to be expensive, Miss Marjorie Easdale, chairman of Greater London Young Conservatives, said in opening the debate on abolition of the GLC and moving the motion. The GLC must be abolished not for political reasons but because it was a waste of money and too bureaucratic (applause).

The debate was no longer about whether to abolish it but about whether the structure of local government should be changed. She was deeply suspicious of the proposed joint boards and quangos.

Joint boards would be based on cooperation by the London boroughs. That was lovely in theory but she could not see socialist Labour cooperating with Conservative Westminster. Before they took a single step in reforming local government they must cast it out (applause).



Lord Bellwin: "Appeal from ratepayers"

Mrs Gloria Norton, Chesterfield, opposing the motion, said that she supported the abolition of the GLC, and the metropolitan councils and would personally help to annihilate them brick by brick. But she was against the motion because it meant abolishing the members of the government machine and, for her, that was a disaster. She would not let the government machine be destroyed. She would let it be destroyed by the people of these cities. Centralism was the creed of socialism.

Mr Alan Greenough, leader of the Conservative group on the GLC, said that the Tories on the GLC equally condemned the Government's manifesto commitment to abolition. They wanted this restructuring as much as anyone, but they also wanted the Government to get it right this time. They had got it wrong in 1964 and 1974.

He said: "Abolition must not become a negative act to get rid of a few hitherto who run the GLC today. It's got to be a positive move because we as Conservatives believe that there is a better system for London. There must be more accountability, less bureaucracy and, above all, more cost effectiveness. (Applause)"

They were not being disloyal by worrying about quangos and boards. How would they legislate for the better but to give union members a voice and then remove such a vote from the people of these cities? Centralism was the creed of socialism.

Lord Bellwin said that the GLC was unnecessary and so were the other metropolitan councils. The Conservative Party was pledged by its manifesto to end them and end them it would. He could not accept the motion, which confined itself to the GLC.

"We are not abolishing the GLC and other metropolitan councils because they are Labour-controlled but because they are unnecessary," he said. "We are not abolishing the GLC because we don't like 'quangos' Ken Livingston. We do like 'Crimson Ken'. He is our third biggest electoral asset. He has driven thousands of wavering voters firmly into our hands."

The Government was also abolishing the GLC because the ratepayers of London had appealed to it for protection

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Countdown to resignation as Parkinson's affair undermined polls success

By Staff Reporters

Miss Keays and Mr Parkinson first met about thirteen years ago. They have been close for the past 12 years. Miss Keays worked for Mr Parkinson as his secretary from about 1975.

In 1979, according to Miss Keays's statement, Mr Parkinson first asked her to marry him. She spent 1980 in Brussels working for the European Commission in the office of Mr Roy Jenkins. There have been many suggestions that at this stage she sought to break off the affair but that Mr Parkinson insisted that it should continue.

During the years leading up to this year's general election, Miss Keays played an active part in politics in her own right. She stood as a council candidate in Southwark, the inner London borough in which she lived.

October, 1982: Miss Keays came within one vote of getting the Conservative nomination for the then seat of Southwark, Bermondsey, 16 fight it at a future general election.

November 2: She narrowly missed being chosen by acclamation when the man who had beaten her announced that he could not fight the surprise by-election caused by the resignation of Mr Robert Mellish.

May, 1983: Having discovered she was pregnant, she learnt that Mr Parkinson was not prepared to marry her.

Miss Keays has made it plain in her statement that she considered their relationship to be a "long-lasting, loving relationship which I had allowed to continue because I believed in our eventual marriage."

Neither she nor Mr Parkinson have discussed the position which they adopted on marriage in the period between 1979, when he first proposed, and May 1983.

May 9: Mrs Thatcher announced after a weekend meeting with senior colleagues,

including Mr Parkinson, that she planned a general election on June 9.

Throughout May and early June, according to Miss Keays, she "implored" Mr Parkinson to tell the Prime Minister of the situation - before she formed her new Government - because of the way Miss Keays and Mr Parkinson's names were being linked in political circles. He refused to do so. She accepted that he would not marry her, but warned him that she did not intend to conceal the fact that he was the baby's father.

June 9: The Conservatives were returned to power with a huge majority. At some point during the day, Mr Parkinson changed his mind on the question of marriage and renewed his offer to Miss Keays.

He said that he would tell the Prime Minister of the new situation and, according to Miss Keays's statement, later told her that he had told the Prime Minister of his intention to divorce his wife and remarry.

Newspaper reports over the past week have quoted Cabinet sources as saying that Mrs Thatcher and Mr Parkinson discussed the matter immediately after close of polling at 10 pm on election night. The Prime Minister and Mr Parkinson did meet at that time.

Miss Keays says that after his meeting with Mrs Thatcher, he confirmed to her that he had told the Prime Minister that he intended to go through with the divorce and remarry.

Mrs Thatcher none the less told Mr Parkinson he was not to be Foreign Secretary, a post he was known to want and for which he had been tipped during the election.

June 11: Mr Parkinson was appointed Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. He remained party chairman, but it was indicated he would give up the latter post in the Autumn.

In late June, prompted by Mr

Parkinson, Miss Keays left her job at the House of Commons, prepared to sell her house in Southwark and promised, according to her statement yesterday, to give him time to arrange matters and to cooperate with him in the timing of a public statement.

June 11: Mr Parkinson was appointed Secretary of State for Trade and Industry. He remained party chairman, but it was indicated he would give up the latter post in the Autumn, though all of the indications were that this would happen after the Conservative conference, at which he was expected to share the victory with the Prime Minister.

In late June, prompted by Mr Parkinson, Miss Keays left her job at the House of Commons, prepared to sell her house in Southwark and promised, according to her statement yesterday, to give him time to arrange matters and to cooperate with him in the timing of a public statement (It was already known, for instance, that the Conservative Party Conference was to be in mid-October).

August 5: Mr Parkinson went on holiday to the Bahamas with his family. At this stage, Miss Keays says, she had no indication that there were any second thoughts about his promise to marry her.

August 23: Reporters from the *Daily Mirror*, whose attentions convinced her that they were prepared to push the matter to publication.

August 24: Miss Keays gave news of the incident to Mr Parkinson, still abroad on holiday. She told him that she had given the *Mirror* reporters nothing, but her statement and other accounts make it plain that she expected the press to confront him with the matter soon. In fact, Mr Tony Miles, editorial director of *Mirror* Group Newspapers, decided not

to do this, unknown to Miss Keays. Miss Keays's statement to the *Times* states clearly that, while on holiday, Mr Parkinson changed his mind once more on the matter of marriage and decided not to go through with it.

September 1: Though there is no firm indication of how Miss Keays first learnt of his change of mind, there is no doubt that at a secret meeting at an office in London, Mr Parkinson told her personally of his decision. She telephoned him later that



Master strategist Mrs Thatcher, flanked by Mr and Mrs Parkinson, after the Conservative landslide in June, attributed to his campaign tactics

Rochester Row police station, as did the *Daily Mirror*, whose attentions convinced her that they were prepared to push the matter to publication.

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September 1: Though there is no firm indication of how Miss Keays first learnt of his change of mind, there is no doubt that at a secret meeting at an office in London, Mr Parkinson told her personally of his decision. She telephoned him later that

day to say that it was essential that he told the Prime Minister of his change of mind.

September 14: Mr John Selwyn Gummer was suddenly and surprisingly named as Tory chairman in place of Mr Parkinson.

October 5: *Private Eye* magazine ran a story saying Miss Keays was pregnant. It linked her name, however, with another MP. On the same day she telephoned Mr Parkinson and insisted that a statement be issued. If he were not prepared

to do so, she would have to defend herself.

Private Eye had included the story - just two paragraphs - in that issue at very short notice. But its effects were explosive. Along with the pressure from Miss Keays, it provoked a public statement from Mr Parkinson that night, delivered to the Press Association news agency. Almost immediately, at 11.45pm, it was being relayed to Britain's morning newspapers.

It read: "To bring to an end rumour concerning Miss Sara Keays and myself, and to prevent further harassment of Miss Keays and her family, I wish, with her consent, to make the following statement."

"I have had a relationship with Miss Keays over a number of years. She is expecting a child due to be born in January, of which I am the father. I am, of course, making financial provision for both mother and child."

"During our relationship I told Miss Keays of my wish to marry her. Despite my having given Miss Keays that assurance, my wife, who has been a source of great strength, and I decided to stay together and keep our family together. I deeply regret the distress which I have caused to Miss Keays, to her family and to my own family."

Both he and Miss Keays wanted it to be known that they would not answer questions and would not make any further statement.

Mr Parkinson was immediately supported by a statement from 10 Downing Street, saying that it was a private matter and that the Prime Minister saw no reason for him to resign.

October 9: Sunday newspapers reported that senior Conservatives were telling Mrs Thatcher that Mr Parkinson had to go. Downing Street repeated its pledge of support.

October 10: Mr Parkinson appeared on television in the *Panorama* programme, fulfilling a long-scheduled engagement. He repeated his determination to stay in office.

October 14: First details of Miss Keays's statement to *The Times* reached Blackpool after midnight.

By about 2am the full text of the statement had been conveyed to the Prime Minister's office and to Mr Parkinson.

Press lay siege to a village house

By Richard Dowling

Miss Sara Keays yesterday let it be known that she hoped that it would not be necessary to say anything further about her relationship with Mr Cecil Parkinson, whose baby she is expecting in January.

This meant that, it would be wrong to say that the statement issued to *The Times* yesterday was the final one since she reserved the right to say more if she felt she was exposed to unfair criticism.

Meanwhile the road outside the house of Colonel Hastings Keays, her father, yesterday resembled a hunt meeting as nearly forty journalists gathered around the entrance to the old rectory in Marksbury, near Bath.

Yesterday morning they had pressed around the front door with notebooks, cameras, binoculars, microphones and television equipment. Overhead a



Miss Keays: Reserves right to say more

helicopter swooped back and forth photographing the house.

There were 27 cars parked in the road outside. Their quarry, Miss Keays, Mr Parkinson's former secretary, sat with her father, her twin sister Elizabeth and her other sister, Flora, in one room with the shutters barred and the telephone off the hook.

Chief Inspector John Maggs emerged and told the journalists that Miss Keays was not going to come out and talk to them. "I also have to tell you", he said, "that the colonel has asked that you leave his property."

The people of Marksbury, a tiny farming village, are unhappy about the journalists' presence.

It's absolutely disgusting the way they have been harassed", a near-neighbour of Colonel Keays's said. "I wish they would go away". He said that he spoke for all the villagers when he said that they supported Miss Keays.

Mission cancelled

The Department of Trade and Industry has cancelled a trade mission to the United States which Mr Cecil Parkinson was due to lead on Sunday.



Family album: Cecil Parkinson, the Cambridge student in 1953 (left), the Enfield by-election victor in 1970 (right) and the family man with his wife and three daughters when he first took up his Commons seat. He was assistant government whip in 1974 and became junior trade minister in 1979.

Backbench return after Cabinet office

Thatcher protégé who missed stardom

By Ronald Butt

Few politicians have risen to Cabinet prominence so suddenly, and with such little previous public notice, as Mr Cecil Parkinson. Unlike Mr Norman Tebbit (an early ally of his in Tory constituency politics) who had been notorious as a backbencher for successfully rough-hauling the Labour front-bench, Mr Parkinson had never been a well-known House of Commons figure.

In 1974, only four years after winning Enfield West in a by-election, Mr Parkinson had been given the job of Assistant Whip by Mr Edward Heath. It was a role in which he was publicly seen but not heard at Westminster, though his growing dislike for the political direction taken by the Heath government was little concealed in private conversations with sympathetic colleagues. Subsequently, he became an Opposition Whip until 1976, after which he was made, first, Opposition spokesman for trade before the 1979 election, and Minister for Trade after Mrs Thatcher's victory.

'Promoting the party's cause'

It was a job well-suited to a personable businessman, well-skilled in the arts of private negotiation, but it was hardly one which gave him any opportunity to make his mark as a House of Commons man, or as a well-known Commons man in the country. The chance to do this came when in 1981, Mrs Thatcher suddenly promoted him to be Paymaster-General in the Cabinet, and made him chairman of the party in succession to the elder statesman Lord Thorneycroft, whom she had brought out of retire-

ment to do the job when she first became leader of the party.

In the Cabinet, Mr Parkinson's was the most junior position. In Conservative party terms, however, he had assumed a role crucial to the party and its organization in the run-up to the last general election. He quickly set about creating a more businesslike organization (a marketing director was appointed and word processors came into use) and pulled all the elements of the Tory organization, including the Research Department, under his control. Every act of public relations was brought to promoting the party's cause.

As Tory chairman (always the personal appointment of the leader of the party) Mr Parkinson was influential with Mrs Thatcher and his dedication to her personally was unquestionable. He was a Thatcherite in politics and economics, and a self-made businessman who had progressed from a Lancashire working-class background through Cambridge to Tory politics. He is affable, good-looking, highly efficient and utterly reasonable in his manner.

All this made him a potentially significant figure in Tory politics, but what turned him into a nationally known politician, who could hope later to lay claim to the highest offices in the state was his appointment as the fifth member of Mrs Thatcher's inner "war cabinet" during the Falklands conflict.

In this rôle he was repeatedly on television: where his public relations skills served him well, and where he showed up as an essentially reasonable and attractive figure, never putting a word wrong as he repeatedly explained the Government's

case to the nation. He had become one of the Government's best-known faces.

Still more important in the inner Cabinet group he was essentially Mrs Thatcher's man, ensuring for her a full "majority" in any policy arguments of differences. Quite suddenly, he had been precipitated into the top rank of Conservative politics over the heads of politicians who had been his seniors. When the Falklands war was over, it was

'Fast and unlikely rise to prominence'

clear that Mr Parkinson was destined for a high Cabinet office after the next election, and he never diminished his confidence that he would eventually reach the most senior level of the Cabinet.

Cecil Parkinson's rise to political prominence had been smooth, fast and unlikely. He was born in Carnforth, Lancashire, in 1931, went to the Royal Lancaster Grammar School and on to Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he first read English and then switched to law, leaving Cambridge with a third. He trained and practised as an accountant and married Ann Jarvis, whose father was a well-off Harpenden builder. He became involved in local Tory politics in the same constituency as Norman Tebbit, went into the house-building and construction business with a partner and achieved the fortune that gave him the financial independence that is so useful in politics.

In many ways he seemed, in his own personality, to encapsulate

late-contemporary Conservatism, with its emphasis on classlessness, self-reliance and achievement, and dependent on no supporting interest. Yet in the eighteenth century sense, Mr Parkinson did have a political interest.

It was the Prime Minister's personal patronage which had pulled him so quickly to the top, he was her man and he was as much committed to her interest as any aspiring eighteenth-century politician was to that of his patron.

What could have made him an independent Conservative politician in his own right would have been success as Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, to which ministry he was appointed immediately after the election.

How well he would have performed, as a departmental minister can now be no more

'Pulled to top by personal patronage'

than speculation; in his short period as Secretary of State for Trade he raised some misgivings by his action in promoting an "out-of-court" settlement of the case of Stock Exchange restrictive practices instead of allowing the proceedings of the court to go on.

What is certain is that his undoubted skill in promoting the Tory victory at the election, and the Prime Minister's support would not alone have sufficed to take him to the top. For that he would have needed to be a success as a departmental minister and in the House of Commons. In neither capacity did he have time to be tested.

Tasks that face new man in job

By Edward Townsend

The successor to Mr Parkinson will be assuming control not only of the government's biggest department of state but also of that change of carrying out much of the industrial privatization programme, one of the cornerstones of Conservative economic policy.

The foundations for selling chunks of state-owned industry were laid by Mr Patrick Jenkin, the last Secretary of State for Industry and Mr Parkinson spurred on the policy. The new incumbent will find considerable progress in the complicated and controversial process of privatizing British Telecom.

Regional policy is another area where the new minister will need to be fully and rapidly briefed. Mr Parkinson has already submitted proposals to a Cabinet committee for a radical shake-up of how to distribute regional financial aid, creating greater emphasis on job creation, and a White Paper is expected by the end of the year.

Mr Parkinson's replacement may also have to take an early decision on the proposed deal between the British Steel Corporation and United States Steel for exporting Scottish slab steel. The project could involve the BSC in a multi-million pound investment needing government approval.

Policy decisions will also be needed on aid being sought by British Aerospace (£400m) and Rolls-Royce (£100m) for new projects, and a speedy build-up of knowledge will be required about the parlous state of British Shipbuilding.

During Mr Parkinson's few months as Secretary of State for Trade and Industry his most significant and controversial achievement was settling the five year legal battle between the Stock Exchange and the Office of Fair Trading.

Friends and allies stay loyal to a friend in trouble

From Richard Evans in London and Philip Webster in Blackpool

Loyal to the last, Mr Cecil Parkinson's friends and political allies stood by their disgraced colleague yesterday amid the most traumatic crisis inside the Conservative Party for 20 years.

As a forlorn Mr Parkinson, accompanied by his wife, was smuggled out of the side door of a Blackpool hotel and driven to his Hertfordshire home after his early morning resignation, Cabinet ministers and leading party officials went out of their way during interviews in hotel lobbies and on radio and television to speak of their sadness, their admiration and their sense of loss.

But above all, they attempted to limit the damage his sudden, but not unexpected, departure is expected to have on Conservative Party fortunes.

Each in turn defended the judgment of Mrs Margaret Thatcher - the one leading party figure not to comment on the scandal yesterday. She made only a passing reference to the former party chairman when, without naming him, she paid tribute to his work during the election campaign.

Mr John Selwyn Gummer, who has had a torrid start as successor to Mr Parkinson in the party chairmanship, spoke of "the very sad news". He added: "It was a private matter but when a private matter interferes in the public affairs of a minister's job then he has a duty to resign."

Questioned about the effect of the resignation on the party, Mr Gummer said that increasingly the loyalty of the party to its friends in their times of trouble and the fact that when a minister knew he could not do his job properly he resigned without question. "That shows the individual and the party up in a very good light."

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence,

who hoisted Mr Parkinson on to the bottom rung of the ladder to political fame when he appointed him as his parliamentary private secretary 11 years ago, talked of "this deeply shattering event".

He added: "I feel a deep personal sense of sadness because Cecil is one of my oldest political friends."

Mr Heseltine, who had urged Mr Parkinson to stay on amid the uproar surrounding his affair, added: "I very much hoped he would be able to see his way to stay on and see through the difficulties he has had."



Mr Spicer: Resignation was necessary

He defended Mrs Thatcher and said the scandal would "disappear from the public perception relatively quickly".

Mr Edward Du Cann, the influential chairman of the Conservative back bench 1922 Committee, said he was desperately sad about this "wretched business".

But he added that the party in general would be relieved, after Mr Parkinson's resignation, that the matter was now at an end.

Mrs Thatcher, he continued, had been "absolutely right" to

refuse Mr Parkinson's original offer of resignation.

In the lobby of the Imperial, the main conference hotel in Blackpool, leading Cabinet ministers summed up their reaction to the amazing overnight developments.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, said: "I am very sad. He is an old personal and political friend of mine. I am very sad to see his career end in this way. It is a great personal tragedy and political loss to our party."

Mr John Biffen, the Leader of the Commons, spoke of his "deep regret for all the personal agony involved".

Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, said: "I am very sad about the whole business, very sad indeed. We owe a great deal to Cecil Parkinson for the election victory."

The courage that he and Ann showed through what must have been a dreadful ordeal was very impressive. I know him as a friend and I am terribly sad."

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said: "We are all very sad about Mr Parkinson".

One of Mr Parkinson's closest friends, Mr Michael Spicer, the deputy chairman of the party, agreed it had been right for him to resign.

"It is very sad that a man who was a tremendous chairman of the party should have felt it necessary, and it was necessary, to resign. I think the party will recover from this and concentrate on the business of supporting the Government in the difficult years that lie ahead."

At a local level Mr Mark Pendlington, the agent in Mr Parkinson's south Hertfordshire seat, said the constituency was in good heart "though disappointed at the moment".

Television reconstruction of Waldorf shooting irresponsible, judge says

By Stuart Tessler, Crime Reporter

A television reconstruction of the shooting of Mr Stephen Waldorf in a police operation was yesterday described as "irresponsible" by the judge conducting the Central Criminal Court trial of two detectives charged with attempted murder after the shooting.

Mr Justice Croom-Johnson said the reconstruction was shown on Independent Television News on Wednesday and purported to show Det Constable Peter Finch, one of the defendants, striking Mr Waldorf over the head.

He told Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, who is prosecuting, that it was not the words in the television report which worried him, but the pictures.

He asked Sir Michael to consider the matter and the Attorney General said the report was already being examined.

Constable Finch, aged 38, of the Metropolitan Police, and Det Constable John Jardine, aged 38, of Scotland Yard's C.11 surveillance squad, have pleaded not guilty to charges including the attempted murder of Mr Waldorf during a police

operation to capture Mr David Martin.

Yesterday Det Chief Supt Neil Dickens told the court he questioned the two men the day after Mr Waldorf was hit by five bullets as he sat in a car in a traffic jam in west London in January.

The jury had been told that the shooting began when Constable Finch approached the car to try to identify Mr Waldorf who looked very similar to Mr Martin, a fugitive thought to be armed. Constable Jardine shot Mr Waldorf as he lay hanging out of the car and then Constable Finch struck him with his pistol.

Constable Jardine, during interviews with Mr Dickens, said he was "astonished" to see Constable Finch approaching the car on a reconnaissance with his gun drawn. After the shooting started he arrived at the car and opened fire because he thought Mr Waldorf was Mr Martin and was still a threat.

Constable Jardine said: "He was rolling about, his hands and arms appeared to be groping around his body. I could see no sign of any wound on him although I thought he was shot. I was convinced the man had a

gun very close to him. He must have a gun otherwise no shots would be fired in the first place."

Constable Jardine was asked by Mr Dickens why Constable Finch had hit the wounded man when he had stopped moving. Constable Jardine said he had "the impression" the man was starting to move again.

When Constable Finch was questioned he said he took out his gun because "I knew if it was Martin he might have a gun in his hand."

Reading from notes of the interview, Mr Dickens said Constable Finch said: "I got myself into the drawn weapon position. Got very low. I had called out armed police. I saw the man I thought was Martin turn to the rear seat and I thought he was going to reach for his gun and I feared for my life."

Constable Finch shot at a rear tyre of the car. He said he never saw a weapon in the car, adding: "It was just his sudden movement which I saw". The policeman said he had never fired his gun operationally before.

The hearing was adjourned until Monday.

Vote to end reference to God in court oath

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent

Magistrates want early legislation to change the oath sworn by witnesses in their courtrooms to "by Almighty God" to "by the truth and the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

The annual meeting of the Magistrates' Association voted yesterday to leave out the reference to God. Some think it is blasphemous and others that many appearing before them now have no religious beliefs.

Instead the magistrates voted to replace the present oath with a simple promise to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Any breach of that promise should be perjury, they say.

Mr S. Hosking Taylor, of the South-west London branch, who proposed the motion, reminded his colleagues of the commandment not to use the name of the Lord in vain.

Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, the Lord Chancellor, told the association that violent offences committed during bail were the fault of poor legislation.

He cited the case of one defendant who was awaiting commitment on charges of sexual assault and indecent assault and having an offensive weapon after making sexual attacks on two women.

Six months later, having been granted bail, he committed an even more serious attack which resulted in a sentence of life imprisonment for rape and wounding with intent. The intention to grant bail was clearly mistaken, Lord Hailsham said.

He told the magistrates that he has always been a critic of the Bail Act 1976.

Jail tension warning

A "flood of information" about increasing tension in prisons in the wake of tougher government policy towards some prisoners is disturbing the National Association of Probation Officers (Napo) in a statement yesterday.

The tension is greatest in dispersal prisons where some inmates on pre-release schemes have been arbitrarily returned to closed conditions. The statement says: "In one case a life prisoner's release date was delayed without guarantee on what was stated by a Home Office official to be a political reason, Napo says."

How the Royal Marines invaded Thrace



Royal Marines landing craft with HMS Hermes during the assault exercise.

Assault overwhelms top brass

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

Amphibious operations are often said to be the most difficult and complex form of modern warfare. Just why could be seen this week as British marines landed on a sandy beach in Thrace, north-west Turkey, as part of a Nato exercise.

It was not a realistic landing, more of an extravaganza for assorted generals, admirals and anyone else who happened to be around. Unfortunately the weather made life difficult.

To heighten the dramatic effect of the landing the Royal Marines of 40 Commando and their colleagues of the Turkish naval infantry had to hit the beach simultaneously. This required very careful planning, for the marines from HMS Hermes were to go ashore by helicopter, rigid raider and landing craft, which travel at different speeds.

A choppy sea made it difficult to destroy the casualty planning. Rigid raiders are small flat-bottomed craft which carry a handful of assault troops at 30 mph. Even in the calmest seas they crash down on every passing wavelet with a teeth-lacerating force. It was decided the sea was too rough for them.

The state of the sea also made it necessary to reduce the number of men in the landing craft. The previous day, a Turkish landing craft had rolled so wildly that a fish had been washed aboard.

So about 90 Royal Marines, about 10 per cent of the total, who should have gone ashore by sea had to be flown in, causing great problems in accommodating them in the helicopters' tight schedules.

In spite of all this, the marines went ashore in great style and with perfect timing.

For the assembled dignitaries on their viewing position things went less well.

Almost at the moment of landing, a rainstorm passed through, instantly dissolving the specially constructed dirt road, vehicle park and helicopter pad into mud. Never has so much top brass slithered in so many directions. One white-uniformed admiral is said to have measured his length.

When a helicopter started its rotors the wind flattened two of the three awnings under which observers were sitting or standing, leaving them to struggle out from under the collapsed canvas.

A little while later, mud-stained senior officers returning to HMS Hermes were seen tip-toeing across the deck, like delinquent spouses returning home after midnight, in an effort to spread as little mud as possible.

While these diversions were in progress, the marines' assault was continuing. With Hermes at anchor 1½ miles offshore the helicopters were operating a non-stop shuttle. In a four-minute round trip a helicopter would take up a vehicle, a 105mm gun, or a set of ammunition boxes, carry it ashore and be back for the next load.

Officers in Hermes reckoned that in not much more than two hours they could get ashore a commando group of about 900 men with all their vehicles, artillery and supplies.

As the exercise continued it assumed a more realistic style. Brigadier Martin Garrod, in command of 3 Commando Brigade, spoke of the value of being able to exercise on unfamiliar terrain. But his men were probably more at ease than the brasshats.

Leave given to fight cuts order

Members of Brent Health Authority in north London, ordered to vote for government health cuts and job losses, were given leave in the High Court yesterday to challenge the order.

At an emergency hearing, Mr Justice Woolf gave two members leave to challenge directions given in a letter from the North West Thames Regional Health Authority on which way to vote at a meeting on Monday. The full hearing will be in the Queen's Bench Divisional Court on Monday hours before the meeting.

Mr Louis Blom Cooper, QC, for the Brent members, said there was an implied threat that members would be removed if they did not vote the way they were told. They should be allowed to vote without any pressure, he said.

Man held after death of girl

A man is expected to appear in court on Monday after the discovery yesterday of the body of Nicola Bryce, aged four, who disappeared after being sent on an errand to a shop near her home in West George Street, Cootbridge, near Glasgow, on Thursday.

Strathclyde police said the man, aged 22, was detained after door to door inquiries.

Nautical college cuts urged

Scotland's four nautical colleges should be combined into a single centre to make substantial savings, the Scottish Office says in an official review published yesterday.

The review, compiled with the cooperation of the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities states that the colleges, at Dundee, Aberdeen, Leith and Glasgow, are operating at up to 60 per cent below capacity. It implies that the Scottish Office would like to base Scottish nautical training in Glasgow.

Order against print union

A High Court judge in Manchester yesterday ordered the National Graphical Association to stop interfering with the business of the Stockport-based group of Messenger Newspapers.

The group has been in dispute with the NGA for 14 weeks over the union's demand for a closed shop at the group's printing houses in Bury and Warrington. Lawyers said the NGA was considering an appeal.

Correction

Charles Edward Goad, mentioned in a report on August 20 on a collection of Canadian documents found in a British Library storehouse, was British, not Canadian, as stated.

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Low tar cigarettes 'reducing cancer'

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

The introduction of low tar cigarettes has been partially responsible for the recent decline of lung cancer deaths, according to a report by the Government's Independent Scientific Committee on Smoking and Health, published yesterday.

The committee, chaired by Professor Peter Froggatt, Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University of Belfast, recommends that average tar content should be reduced during the next four years at the same rate as it has been since 1979. The Department of Health is at present negotiating a new four-year agreement with the tobacco industry to replace the present voluntary arrangement that ends at the end of December.

Tar is the major cause of lung cancer among smokers, the committee says. "Whilst rapid changes in tar yields would be highly desirable for health reasons, we recognize that we must take account of consumer acceptability in making our recommendations."

The average tar yield should

be 13 mg per cigarette by the end of 1987, the committee recommends, compared to 1983's target of 15 mg. All new brands should deliver less than 13 mg.

The committee, which reports to the Department of Health, also called for "an early and substantial reduction" in the amount of carbon monoxide in cigarette smoke. That could "have important benefits for health" in people with certain heart and lung disorders.

No new cigarettes should be introduced with more carbon monoxide. They add that carbon monoxide yields should also be published alongside tar and nicotine.

The committee expressed less concern about nicotine's health effects. Nicotine dependence is the biggest single reason why people fail to give up smoking, the report says, but nicotine from cigarettes, has not itself been shown to cause cancer or heart/lung disease. Nicotine yields should not be cut too far, otherwise smokers may compensate by inhaling more deeply.

Telecom strike 'not crumbling'

By David Felton

Labour Correspondent
Union leaders last night disputed claims by the management that the industrial action by telephone engineers against the privatization of British Telecom was beginning to crumble and that the men were returning to work.

British Telecom had said that 500 members of the Post Office Engineering Union (POEU) had returned to work with 200 crossing picket lines. However, the union said the only members to return to work were those instructed to do so earlier this week by the POEU.

A union official said last night that the management had again tried to bring engineers into central London by bus from the suburbs to fill the gaps left by engineers either on strike or suspended. A handful of non-union members had crossed picket lines yesterday. However, British Telecom suspended a further 100 members for not crossing the lines.

In total about 2,000 POEU members were on strike or suspended and the union was planning to man offices and telephones during the weekend in case the management try a repeat of last Saturday's "military-style" occupation.

Coalfield rejects 5.2% offer

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

Representatives of South Wales' 23,000 miners decided unanimously yesterday to reject the National Coal Board's 5.2 per cent pay offer.

After a two-hour meeting, Mr Emyrn Williams, National Union of Mineworkers' area president, said: "The offer is worth only £2 to our lowest paid men. I believe now the miners will say it is time to decide on a positive course of action."

Three areas have now rejected the offer, and Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president, has said that early returns from the coalfields indicate that most of his members will reject it. The final decision will be taken at a one-day special conference in London on Friday.

Mr Williams said he objected to remarks by Mr Ian MacGregor, the NCB chairman, that future circumstances might change his generosity. "It was a stupid statement," he said.

At the special conference, the South Wales delegates will call for an overtime ban to reduce coal stocks which would make any industrial action more effective particularly as winter approaches and domestic coal sales increased dramatically.

Prison hearings 'leave sense of grievance'

Prisoners who have faced disciplinary proceedings are being left with "a permanent sense of grievance", causing tensions in prisons, the High Court was told yesterday in a sworn statement by Mr Ivan Henry, JP, a member of the Board of Visitors at Wandsworth Prison, London with experience of disciplinary hearings.

The statement was read to the court by Mr Stephen Sedley, QC, representing prisoners, all involved in recent prison riots and disturbances, who are fighting for the right to be legally represented in disciplinary hearings.

If they win, they could establish the right for all prisoners. All punishments and proceedings in prisons have been suspended pending the outcome of the action. At present the Home Office Prison Department and Board of Visitors in general say that

prisoners do not have the right to representation.

Five men are asking the Queen's Bench Divisional Court for orders and injunctions requiring the boards at Albany Prison on the Isle of Wight and Wormwood Scrubs, London, to quash penalties already imposed and to prevent further hearings taking place without their having lawyers. All five faced disciplinary charges after riots at the prisons earlier this year.

Mr Henry's statement complained that prisoners did not have enough facilities to arrange their defence, even in serious and complicated cases.

Members of the Boards of Visitors were given no guidance as to whether cases should be decided on the "balance of probabilities" - the civil law standard - or "beyond reasonable doubt" - the criminal courts' yardstick.

The hearing continues.

Judge bars naming of politician

By Rupert Morris

A judge at the Central Criminal Court made an order yesterday that reporters should do nothing to identify a prominent politician named in a rape case.

A man facing charges of rape and assault on a woman he was living with had alleged that he had discovered photographs in which she was indulging in sexual activity with three men, of whom one was the prominent politician, and another was a detective.

He said he had also discovered a briefcase at her home in Woolwich, east London, with the politician's initials on it. He said that because of his knowledge of the photographs, which had been stolen from a safe, he had been "fitted up" by police for a series of charges, including armed robbery, of which he was innocent.

Sir James Miskin, QC, recorder of London, after hearing submissions from the prosecuting counsel, from the

defendant's solicitor, and from the defendant himself, ordered that neither name should be published.

He said: "I am told that proceedings are to be taken in relation to these matters, civilly, and if so, they will be the subject matter of a judicial decision."

During an exchange with Mr Stephen Mitchell, for the prosecution, the man denied he had lied about the existence of the photographs. "No man is going to be in photographs like that with my kids. I do not care who he is, this is a very delicate matter," he said.

While the media is banned from reporting the names, the public, from the crowded gallery over two days, was made aware of the identities of both the politician and the detective. Foreign publications, not subject to British laws, have said they will freely use the names.

The hearing continues on Monday.



Coach and bus crash head on

A man died and eight people were injured in a head-on crash between a double-deck bus and a coach yesterday on a narrow section of the A392 at White Cross, near Newquay.

The driver of the coach, Mr Peter Mallard, aged 37, of Manchester was killed. There were no passengers in the coach, but five men (above) had to cut two seriously injured people free from the wreckage of the bus. They were the driver, Mr William Trebblock, aged 41, and Mrs Jessie Phillips, of Summercourt, near Newquay.

Two youths beaten to death

From Our Correspondent

Chesterfield
"Four people" were being questioned by detectives yesterday after the bodies of two teenage boys were found hidden in woodland in the Goyt Valley near Buxton in Derbyshire.

The victims, aged between 17 and 20, had been beaten to death but police have yet to discover the motive for the double murder.

Det Supt Duncan Bailey, deputy head of Derbyshire CID, said: "What we are dealing with is the very brutal and sadistic killing of two boys."

Police believe the killings took place on the nights of Monday and Tuesday and that the victims went to the valley of their own free will. "We are not looking for anyone else or for any weapon," Mr Bailey said.

The names of the victims are being withheld until their relatives have been informed.

Lorries blamed for worsening roads

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Up to a fifth of heavy lorries are overloaded, and most are guilty of speeding, a study by the organization for Economic Cooperation and Development says.

Heavier axle load and increased truck traffic accelerate the deterioration in road surfaces, and increase the need for public spending on highways, the study finds. But they need not be considered a primary cause of deterioration in bridges.

In a 170-page report a transport research group of the Paris-based organization finds "truck overloading remains a serious problem. In spite of enforcement measures, a high rate of overloading exists in almost all countries (in general 10-20 per cent of vehicles)."

Truck speeds, it says, have increased despite speed limits. Compliance with the limits by heavy trucks is low.

The study says: "The basic concern is to balance the economies of scale and the

efficiency of larger vehicles with the need to protect public investment in road and bridge infrastructure, to maintain performance for all road users, to ensure safe and energy-efficient systems, and to reduce noise and other environmental nuisance."

Impact of Heavy Freight Vehicles. (OECD, 2 rue André-Pascal 75775 Paris CEDEX 16 or in the UK, Stationery Office, PO Box 276, London SW8 8B3.)

● A study by the British Road Federation says bad roads are a factor in 28 per cent of accidents, and new and improved roads are the best way of reducing casualties.

It says better roads are the reason for the fall in deaths on the road, over the past 50 years: from 55,000 a year in 1931 to about a tenth of that in 1982. The safest of all are the motorways.

Road and Road Safety. (British Road Federation, Cowdrey House, 6, Portland Street, London WC2A 2QH.)

Sale room

Unknown Beethoven manuscript for sale

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

A previously unknown Beethoven manuscript, containing alterations to *The Emperor* piano concerto, which is of great significance to scholars of his work, is to come up for sale at Sotheby's next month.

Sotheby's says: "It is the most important single piece of new evidence about the concerto to come to light in recent years."

It is expected to fetch about £25,000. The autograph manuscript comes from a private collection, and is in a sale of continental manuscripts and printed books on November 17.

Also in the sale is a fragment of Mozart's *Rondo for Piano and Orchestra in A major, K386*, dating from 1782 and lost since an auction in 1840. It came to light recently in an envelope inside a second-hand

book bought for £15 from a London bookseller, and is expected to fetch £1,500 to £2,000.

The Beethoven manuscript contains three pages, the first inscribed "MS original de Beethoven", and dates from 1810 or 1811 when the two editions of the *Emperor* Concerto were published. The corrections relate to the piano part of the Leipzig edition Breitkopf and Härtel published in February 1811.

One likely explanation for the changes is that they were to correct mistakes Beethoven discovered in his own manuscript. It is possible, alternatively, that they were alterations to the work at proof stage, or that they were changes Beethoven intended to incorporate into

the second issue of the concerto. It is certain that the alterations refer to the Breitkopf edition rather than the other edition by Clementi, his British publisher.

The envelope containing the fragment of Mozart's *Rondo* was inscribed by a previous owner: "Mozart's autograph given to me by Mr Stenradle Bennett Thursday February 26th 1846 in 4, Wigmore Street, London."

It is a fragment unknown to Kuchel and other writers on the composer, and the *Rondo* is only known today through the few surviving pages of the autograph manuscript and a version for piano solo prepared by Cipriani Potter in 1838.

Meissen collection resurfaces

The Metropolitan Museum of New York was selling superb Meissen porcelain from the collection of Judge Irvin Untermyer at Sotheby's on Thursday which collectors had not expected to see on the market again (Our Sale Room Correspondent writes).

The Untermyer collection, one of the most famous recent accumulations in the decorative arts field was a bequest. Another superb collection has just been received by the museum in a bequest from Mrs

Jack Linsky, whose stringent conditions insist that it must be properly exhibited. For that reason the museum is replacing Untermyer exhibits with Linsky ones.

Untermyer's Meissen group of "The mystery of age" dating from 1741-45, which is reputedly better than those of Linsky's, sold for \$42,900 (estimate \$15,000-\$25,000) or \$28,223. Otherwise prices were not high. A charming early "Chairman and a bird" group made \$17,600 (estimate \$15,000-

\$25,000) or £11,578 while "The indiscreet harlequin" made only \$7,150 (estimate \$10,000-\$15,000) or £4,704.

The sale totalled £211,171 with 35 per cent unsold. Two extraordinary Meissen garnitures were the chief contributors to the unsold percentage. Both came from a European nobleman's collection and were unsold at \$50,000 (estimate \$100,000-\$150,000) and \$15,000 (estimate \$50,000-\$75,000). There was no bid on either lot.

Suppressed British film on smoking hazards smuggled to US screens

By Thomson Practice

Pirated copies of a British-made television documentary about the hazards of smoking are being broadcast to millions of viewers in the United States and Australia, to the consternation of the manufacturers of Marlboro cigarettes and Thames Television, which produced the film.

The film, *Death In The West*, was made and screened in Britain in 1976, and was regarded as one of the most powerful anti-smoking programmes ever shown. It contrasted the well-known Marlboro Country commercial, with its rugged cowboys, with six men who were portrayed as cowboys but were in fact dying of lung cancer, heart disease or emphysema.

In one scene, a long shot of a cowboy was brought into close-up to reveal a breathing tube attached to his nose and oxygen tanks strapped to his saddle.

The film was made with the help of Philip Morris, makers of Marlboro, but without their knowledge of how the final product would appear. The company took Thames Television to court and under a High Court order, Thames agreed never to distribute or licence the film, and to return Philip Morris all films relating to the company.

But *The Times* has learned how supporters of the anti-

smoking lobby made copies of the film before the injunction was granted, and how those copies have since been used in the United States and Australia.

Two years ago, Dr Stanton Glance, associate professor of medicine at the University College of San Francisco, an anti-smoking activist with many contacts in Britain, received a copy of *Death In The West* in the post.

Professor Glance was interviewed by Mr Jack Anderson, an American newspaper columnist, about the film, and as a result of his article a San Francisco television station broadcast the programme last year, and again last May.

According to the magazine *New Scientist*, which published an article about *Death In The West*, a private distributor now intends to have the film shown in schools, and so far 50 non-commercial television stations in America have decided to screen it on November 13.

The film is already being shown in schools in Australia, where interest in it is being stimulated by a group of anti-smoking doctors in Melbourne. They too, had received a pirated version of the film.

Mr John Edwards, a Thames Television producer who was involved in the making of the film in 1976, said: "We suspected that pirated copies of

the programme were in circulation. It is a tremendously powerful piece of anti-smoking propaganda, and there are many groups of people who would want it to be seen wherever possible."

A spokesman for Thames Television said: "While we always felt the film was of great benefit in the fight against smoking and smoking-related diseases, we are appalled that pirated copies of our programmes can be made in this way."

Mr Michael Daube, who was director of ASH (Action on Smoking and Health) between 1973 and 1979, confirmed that he has a copy of the film, but he would not disclose how he obtained it.

Mr Daube, who is senior lecturer in community medicine at Edinburgh University, said: "I do know that copies of the film did not come from the producers, who have behaved scrupulously."

The reporter involved in the making of the film is Mr Peter Taylor, who is now with the BBC *Panorama* programme.

He said: "I regret I can make no comment."

The London office of Philip Morris was asked to comment on American screenings of the film, but did not respond.



Where did you get that hat? Frances Annis, the actress, sports a sample of 50 military creations she wears in a new television series of Agatha Christie stories starting tomorrow (Amanda Haigh writes).



taste for the unusual and the high life, which for Tuppence means several new hats and matching outfits for every mystery she solves.

The London Weekend Television series *Partners in Crime* of 10 one-hour thrillers took nine months to make and cost £2m. Penny Lowe and Linda Matlock used authentic designs



and original ideas for the costumes. The outfits and hats are now at a theatrical costume agency.

The hats pictured come from *The Sunningdale Mystery* (top left and right); *The Ambassador's Boots* (top and bottom centre); *The Case of the Missing Lady* (bottom left); and *Finessing the King* (bottom right).

Jet pilots may face tougher selection

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

The Royal Air Force is examining new methods of selecting people for training as fast jet pilots which it is hoped will lead to substantial savings on training costs.

The average cost of training a fast jet pilot is put at around £2.2m, but this includes an element for the cost of training men who leave before reaching squadron service on fast jets.

The RAF has now identified key factors which it believes may enable it to select trainees with a much higher probability of becoming fully fledged pilots. If the new methods, which are being tested, prove to be valid they could yield savings of between £5m and £20m a year.

It has been found that a "probability of success" index can be derived from four characteristics of each candidate. These are: Previous flying experience, age, performance in an interview, and success in pilot aptitude tests, with strengths in some of these features being set against possible relative weaknesses in others.

It is thought that if trainees were only accepted if they had a 60 per cent probability of success rating, this would lead to savings of about £5m through reduced wastage rates, but if the minimum level was, say, a 90 per cent probability of success the saving might be £25m or more.

Sex shop chain loses legal fight

Quietlynn, the sex shop chain, yesterday suffered a defeat in its legal battle to prevent closure of seven of its shops, when a High Court judge rejected most of the company's complaints against local authorities which had refused to licence the shops.

But Quietlynn, which runs 138 sex shops, announced after Mr Justice Woolf's ruling that it would appeal.

In the test case, Quietlynn had challenged the refusal of six local authorities to grant licences as required under the 1982 Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act.

The company succeeded in only one case relating to its Swansea shop.

The judge rejected Quietlynn's complaints in the other cases that the local councils had not properly made their decisions in accordance with the procedures laid down.

Quietlynn, which has headquarters in Forest Gate, east London, had brought the action against Swansea and Chester city councils and Havant, Watford and Trafford borough councils, each of which has one Quietlynn shop in the area, and Preston borough council, which has two.

The future of about twenty other Quietlynn shops which have been refused licences is still uncertain as those cases are still awaiting a High Court hearing.

Airline staff learn how to please

By Our Transport Editor

About 12,000 staff of British Airways are to learn how to be nice to customers in what is claimed to be the biggest customer relations drive in British industry.

Each will take part in a two-day course designed to motivate staff "to enjoy giving good service to the airline's customers, dealing with stress and difficulties, and how to make the most effective contact with people", the airline says.

The courses will be run by Time Management International, a Danish company. It is part of a campaign to make British Airways the world's best airline, Mr Colin Marshall, its chief executive, says.

"British Airways, so effectively transformed by Lord King's private enterprise approach from loss to profit-making will, I prophesy, be a major attraction to the airlines of the future," Mr David Mitchell, Under Secretary of State for Transport said yesterday.

He confirmed that privatization in the transport sector would go ahead after the success of coach competition and staff buy-out of the National Freight Corporation.

British Rail would be encouraged to bring forward the sale of its Sealing Shipping subsidiary, Harlow and Great Eastern airports would offer attractive opportunities for the private investor.

Extensions of travelcard will cut many BR fares

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

Thousands of British Rail commuters will pay up to a third less for their journey to work as a result of the Greater London Council decision this week to extend the London Transport bus and Tube Travelcard to British Rail commuter services from next June.

The GLC move, a further step towards integrating London's public transport services, will cost London ratepayers about £30m a year, and will upstage Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Transport, whose proposals to the same end are still awaited.

The amount of commuter savings is, unclear, because it has yet to be decided what the new extended Travelcard, to include travel on British Rail trains as well as all London buses and Tubes, will cost. But it is clear that a sharp divide will arise at the GLC boundary between those who will enjoy the cheaper Travelcard fares within, and those who pay full

British Rail fares without. To soften the blow, London Transport and British Rail are talking about a possible buffer zone where fares would be about halfway between those inside and those out.

Place where commuters will benefit most are those in outer London but still within the GLC area such as Richmond, Surrey, and Knockholt, Kent.

British Rail said that while many commuters would pay less, others may find themselves paying more for Travelcards than for existing rail tickets. It depends where they live, and what financial arrangements are worked out between the GLC, London Transport and British Rail.

Mr David Wetzell, chairman of the GLC transport committee, said: "The move to extend Travelcards to British Rail services makes a lot of sense and will bring the benefits of better transport integration to Londoners."

Bath tub sailor raises £4,000 for cancer funds

Mr Bill Neal who sailed 1,800 miles in a Jacuzzi, returned to Britain yesterday having raised at least £4,000 for cancer research by sponsorship.

Mr Neal aged 22, took three and half months in his 5ft 9in long petrol-powered tub to go from London to the Gulf of Finland and three days to return to Folkestone.

Finnish patrol boats escorted him along the coast from Helsinki to Kotka, from where the master of a small tanker took him up the Saimaa Canal, operated jointly by Finland and the Soviet Union. He then returned to Kotka from where he gained a free passage home.

Yesterday he met his girlfriend, Miss Samantha White, aged 20, of Botesdale, Suffolk, whom he had not seen since he sailed from England.

Cathedral 'drug sessions' protest wins rate rebate

From Our Correspondent
Winchester

Three ratepayers who complained about sex sessions and drug-taking in the grounds of Winchester Cathedral have won their battle for a rate reduction.

Mr Donald Judd, a solicitor, whose house in Great Minster Street backs on the Cathedral Close, was yesterday awarded a £50 reduction. Mr Brian Freeman, a writer and an elderly bedridden neighbour who both live opposite were each awarded a reduction of £35.

Earlier this week Mr Judd and Mr Freeman protested to Winchester Valuation Court about gangs of punks, glue sniffers and drunks who daily inhabited the consecrated cathedral green. They asked for a substantial rates reduction because of the nuisance.

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Male/Female	SUM	A	B	SUM	A	B	SUM	A	B
up to 45	1295	2011	2234	2630	4181	4846	6575	10454	11617
46/55	1250	1967	2208	2680	4134	4894	6580	10335	11485
56/70	1235	1963	2181	2570	4086	4840	6425	10219	11352

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On the basis of life assurance premium relief being deducted at rate of 12% of the gross premium - the rate of relief may be liable to change by legislation. You will see the full benefit of this relief provided you continue your plan for more than 4 years.
These projected values also assume that your current rates of bonus are maintained, once bonus comes from profits, bonus rates cannot be guaranteed. For details of bonuses and the method by which they are calculated see accompanying year personal benefit summary.
R.B. The Wealth Builder Plan is a savings contract for a term of 10 years. Surrender of the contract, especially in the early years, is not recommended as the amount then payable may be less than the total premiums paid. If the amount payable on early surrender exceeds the total premiums paid there may be some tax liability on the profit.

YOUR TAX-FREE WEALTH

How much you will receive tax-free after 10 years depends on (a) your age on joining the Plan (the earlier the better); (b) how much you save each month; and (c) the total value of your Bonus Benefits. The figures in the table show what your tax-free Lump Sum would be if current bonus rates are maintained. And, as you can see, if you save £20 a month or more you qualify for a valuable 4% increase in maturity benefits. Just check the figures, opposite your age next birthday and you'll see how much Wealth you can look forward to!

AND LIFE INSURANCE

With Sun Life's WEALTH BUILDER Plan, all the time you are saving, from the day you start your Plan, your life is insured. And any amount payable on death to your dependants may also be free of income tax and capital gains tax. The table below indicates how much life cover (guaranteed death benefit) you will have - a great source of peace of mind for you and your family. Your policy will confirm the exact benefit payable. So don't delay, apply today for a 15 days no-obligation examination of a WEALTH BUILDER policy.

GUARANTEED DEATH BENEFIT

Age Next Birthday	Male or Female	£10	£20	£50
up to 55		1053	2106	5265
60		936	1872	4680
65		819	1638	4095
70		702	1404	3510

NO MEDICAL EXAMINATION

To apply you simply have to answer the questions in the special application form. We will then advise our decision to you. There is positively no medical examination required for this plan.

15-DAY NO-OBLIGATION GUARANTEE

After receiving your WEALTH BUILDER Plan policy you will have 15 days to examine it at home without obligation. If not satisfied, you may return it and have your £1 initial payment refunded in full.

ONLY £1 TO PAY FOR THE FIRST MONTH If you apply by 31st OCT. 1983

It's easy to join

1. Just look at the table and decide how much you want to save each month for 10 years. The minimum is £10 a month (£11.76 a month with your tax relief added) but remember by saving £20 a month, or more, you qualify for a valuable 4% increase in benefits.
2. Find your age next birthday. Under the monthly saving amount you choose is an illustration of your projected lump sum payment.
3. Complete the simple Application Form, ticking your chosen monthly saving amount and answering the questions. Then add your signature and the date.
4. Post the form immediately with your cheque/PO for £1 to the FREEPOST address given. No stamp is needed.

TO QUALIFY FOR THIS OFFER YOU MUST APPLY NOT LATER THAN THE DATE SHOWN ABOVE.

Start Saving HERE!

SUN LIFE NEW WEALTH BUILDER PLAN APPLICATION FORM

To SUN LIFE ASSURANCE, FREEPOST Dept PW PO Box 290, Sun Life Court, Bristol BS99 7SL. NO STAMP REQUIRED.

I apply for a Wealth Builder Policy which you will send me on 15 days approval and I enclose my cheque/PO for £1.

Surname Mr/Ms/Miss/Ms PLEASE USE BLOCK LETTERS

Forenames IN FULL

Address

Occupation

Date of Birth

Please ensure you tick monthly amount you wish to pay in future.

Cost basis. Tick one only. A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐

Gross monthly cost as shown in policy

Net amount you pay

*These being net premiums after life assurance premium relief at present rate of 12%.

Please answer all questions carefully and accurately

1. Have you within the last five years

(a) been incapacitated for more than two weeks at a time as a result of illness or accident?

(b) consulted a specialist or attended hospital as an in-patient or out-patient?

2. Are you currently receiving medication prescribed by a doctor?

3. Has any proposal for life insurance or for sickness or accident insurance on your life been declined, deferred or accepted on special terms?

If you answer "Yes" to any of the questions above, please give details on a separate piece of paper. We may still be able to accept you. Please make sure that the answers to the questions are accurate. If you are in any doubt whether certain information should be given, please give it, as failure to disclose facts likely to influence Sun Life's decision could affect the payment of benefits.

I declare that the foregoing statements are to the best of my knowledge and belief true and complete. The premiums will be paid by myself or my spouse and the payment of the premiums will be resident in the United Kingdom. I understand that the Plan will commence as soon as my first premium is acknowledged by the issue of an official acceptance from SUN LIFE Assurance.

Signature

Date

PFF/J/L

Registered Office: 107 Chancery, London EC2V 6DU. Registered in England No 776273.



Turmoil on three fronts in Middle East

US Marine killed by Beirut sniper

From Robert Flak, Beirut

American Marine officers have become convinced after yesterday's killing of a Marine by snipers at Beirut airport that gunmen in the city - probably Shia Muslim militiamen - are deliberately trying to draw their troops into combat.

The Marine was shot in the chest while driving a Jeep along the airport perimeter road as up to 12 snipers fired at American military positions at the northern end of the runway.

They were on firing for almost three hours as bullets passed through the trees and long grass that separates the airport from the Shia Muslim slum neighbourhood of Haya Selum, wounding another Marine and almost killing a third when a round smashed into the stock of his rifle.

It took ten minutes for the forward Marine positions to obtain permission by telephone from their headquarters to return the fire and even then, they were unable to hit the gunners concealed in the half-ruined houses to the north.

Until yesterday, President Reagan's officials had maintained that, despite a few small violations, the ceasefire in Lebanon had been a success and that the country was now moving forward towards a real political reconciliation.

But as Druze and Shia Muslim militia representatives yesterday withdrew from the quadripartite ceasefire committee, it did not look like that.

In a sandbagged bunker at the airport, a Marine was heard to tell a colleague that "this isn't stray rounds - we're in the middle of a civil war" - thus proving that ordinary soldiers sometimes have a greater understanding of what goes on in Lebanon than the politicians who send them there.

Two Marines had been wounded at the airport last Sunday while another was hurt on Thursday night when a grenade was thrown at a building on the seafront housing US embassy staff.

As Major Robert Jordan, the Marine spokesman at the

airport, put it succinctly yesterday: "We are seeing a pattern evolve of individuals firing to harass the Marines and trying to draw them into some kind of confrontation."

Casualties yesterday might have been far higher. The Marine who was killed lost control of his Jeep when he was hit, turning the vehicle on its side as his two companions scrambled from the wreck under intense gunfire.

To retrieve their comrade - who died as he was being driven to the contingent's medical centre - the Marines had to drive a tank and a heavy amphibious vehicle up to the airport perimeter road under anti-tank grenade fire.

The withdrawal of the two militia representatives from the ceasefire committee yesterday might have been a warning of things to come.

Although no official reason was given, the Shia Muslim Amal movement has been angered at the Lebanese Army's punishment of Shia Muslim soldiers who refused to fire on militiamen of the same faith during recent fighting near the airport.

With the committee therefore broken up - at least temporarily - no progress can be made on the appointment of ceasefire observers to the Chouf Mountains.

The first meeting of the Lebanese reconciliation conference, however, is scheduled to be held next Thursday although the delegates - from almost all the religious and political factions in the country - have still not agreed on the venue. Beirut newspapers are suggesting that the conference will open in Nicosia.

Two days ago, a preparatory committee agreed on an agenda that includes discussion of the Lebanese National Covenant, the constitutional structure of the Government - which at present obliges the president to be a Christian Maronite - and the command structure of the army.



Taking cover: An American Marine ducks down near Beirut airport after a colleague was killed by Muslim sniper fire while driving a Jeep

Shamir faces poll threat

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Five days after taking office with a razor-thin majority, the Government of Mr Yitzhak Shamir is embroiled in a political and economic crisis that is threatening to force a general election well before the scheduled date of 1985.

To add to the Prime Minister's problems, official statistics released yesterday show that during the last month the cost of living increased by 3 per cent - the highest September figure since records began. The overall inflation rate is now running at 131 per cent and soon expected to exceed 150 per cent.

As Mr Shamir embarked on the complex task of finding a replacement for Mr Yoram Aider, the finance minister who resigned over his secret plan to rescue the economy by linking it to the US dollar, it was disclosed that the opposition Labour Party will table a non-confidence vote when the winter session of the Knesset opens next week.

This will be followed on Wednesday by an attempt to push through legislation to hold new elections, initiated by the left-wing Shinui Party. One senior cabinet minister was quoted yesterday as predicting that there was no hope of avoiding fresh elections in the spring of 1984.

Labour politicians argue that Mr Aider is being used as a scapegoat and that the economic crisis is the responsibility of the new government. "The country has never been in the hands of such an incompetent group with such dangerous ideas," Mr Shimon Peres, the Opposition leader claimed. He had previously been reluctant to commit the party wholeheartedly to vote for early elections.

The problem of finding a finance minister acceptable to all coalition partners and capable of reviving public confidence was judged as difficult as any political task which faced Mr Menachem Begin during his six years as Prime Minister. "What is needed is a knight in shining armour. But we do not have one who is suicidal," remarked one official.

After the refusal of Mr David Levy, the Deputy Prime Minister, to take on the job, two of the leading candidates were Mr Yitzhak Mordechai, the Energy Minister, and Mr Ezer Weizman, the former Defence Minister, who has been in self-imposed political exile since 1980.

A number of senior figures in Mr Shamir's Herut Party were known to be pressing Mr Weizman's candidacy despite opposition from the extreme right-wing Tzviya Party, which regards him as dangerously dovish on settlement policy.

Transfer of Clark gives bigger say to Shultz

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan's surprise decision to nominate Mr William Clark, his National Security Adviser, as Secretary of the Interior, is likely to strengthen the voice in foreign policy of Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State.

Although White House officials emphasized that Mr Clark's transfer heralded no change on US policies, his removal as the President's "eyes and ears" on national security affairs will have implications for the Reagan Administration's management of foreign policy.

Mr Clark who is noted for his conservative views, had been involved in a series of feuds with Mr Shultz and other senior officials, with the result that foreign governments were sometimes uncertain who was in charge of foreign policy. In recent months Mr Clark had played a dominant role in policy on Central America, the Middle East and arms control.

Although Mr Clark has no particular foreign policy expertise, his influence has been on his long-standing friendship with the President, with whom he has worked since before Mr Reagan became Governor of California, and the regular access he had to the Oval Office.

His successor - as yet unnamed, but widely expected to be Mr Robert McFarlane, Mr Clark's deputy - is unlikely to enjoy the same degree of personal contact with the President. As a result, Mr Shultz can be expected to exert more influence over foreign policy formulation in the future.

Officials said yesterday that the President had decided to choose Mr Clark for the Interior post because he wanted a trusted adviser and an experienced trouble-shooter to take over a department which has been continuously dogged by controversy.

Mr McFarlane is a 46-year-old former Marine Corps lieutenant-colonel, who has served as a national security assistant under three presidents. In July he succeeded Mr Philip Habib as President Reagan's trouble-shooter in the Middle East.

While he was clearly considered the front-runner for the National Security post, Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, the representative at the UN, was also viewed as a strong contender.

Seoul names a new premier in reshuffle after Burma bombing

Seoul (Reuters, AFP) - President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea replaced his Prime Minister in a Cabinet reshuffle yesterday after Sunday's Rangoon bomb blast which killed four senior ministers. The changes affect 12 members of the 22-strong Cabinet.

Mr Kim Sang Hyup, the Prime Minister, is succeeded by Mr Chin Ie Chong, aged 61, chairman of President Chun's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP).

Mr Shin Byong Hyun, president of the Korea Traders Association, becomes Deputy Premier and Economic Planning Minister. He held the same post from September 1980 to January 1982.

The reshuffle comes at a time when tension is running high with North Korea, whom President Chun has blamed for the explosion which killed 21 people at the Martu's Mausoleum in Rangoon but missed the South Korean leader by minutes.

The entire Cabinet resigned before the reshuffle in accordance with South Korean practice. The sports minister, Mr Lee Won Kyung, a former Information Minister and diplomat, was appointed Foreign Minister and Mr Kim Jin Ho was promoted from Deputy Commerce Minister to head the same ministry.

The Seoul Government was still awaiting word from Rangoon on the outcome of the Burmese Government's investigations into the explosion.

The special presidential

envoy, Mr Lee Won Kyung, who went of Rangoon at the head of an 11-man South Korean investigation team, returned here on Thursday night and said there was no doubt that North Korea was responsible for the blast.

The South Korean parliament unanimously adopted a resolution yesterday condemning North Korea for "perpetrating" the bombing.

The full Cabinet list is:

Prime Minister: Chin Ie Chong; Deputy Prime Minister: Shin Byong Hyun; Foreign Minister: Lee Won Kyung; Home Minister: Chod Young Bok; Finance Minister: Kim Man Joo; National Defence Minister: Yoon Sang Hui; Education Minister: Kim Sang Hui; Commerce Minister: Kim Jin Ho; Energy Minister: Choi Dong Kyu; Agriculture Minister: Park Chung Moon; Justice Minister: Lee Myung In; Construction Minister: Sung Bae; Transportation Minister: Sun Soo Ik; Health Minister: Kim Chun Hui; Information and Culture Minister: Lee Jin Hui; Labour Minister: Chung Han Joo; National Unification Minister: Lee Sic; Government Administration Minister: Park Chun Gung; Communications Minister: Kim Sang Jin; Science and Technology Minister: Lee Tae Sup; Second Deputy Prime Minister: Ahn Ung Mo.



Mr Chin Ie Chong, South Korea's new Prime Minister

Marcos tries again for Aquino inquiry

From Keith Daltou, Manila

Bowing to public pressure, President Marcos yesterday set up a new seven-man commission to investigate the assassination of Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader, while anti-Government demonstrations continued in Manila.

In his first public appearance for a week, Mr Marcos signed a presidential decree creating a new inquiry body whose members will include two parliamentarians from the private sector.

The National Assembly will be recalled from recess on Tuesday for a special session to choose the two assemblymen who will join the commission eight weeks after the Aquino murder plunged the country into civil unrest.

The first commission of inquiry which was boycotted by the opposition and the Aquino family because of its alleged partiality, collapsed last Monday when four retired Supreme Court Justices resigned after complaining that the inquiry had lost its public credibility.

Ten days before their joint resignation, Supreme Court Chief Justice Enrique Fernando, the commission chairman, resigned after legal challenges to his appointment. His successor was to have been Mr Arturo Tolentino, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, but he declined and instead drew up the draft of the decree forming the new commission.

Washington hails visit by Chinese minister

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Mr Wu Xueqian, the Chinese Foreign Minister, and senior US officials showed a "fairly healthy scepticism" about Soviet strategic and foreign policy intentions, during talks here this week, according to a State Department official.

Mr Wu and the Administration had a "rather rich exchange" about the slow-moving Sino-Soviet talks on normalizing relations.

In Mr Wu's meetings here there was also scepticism on both sides about the seriousness with which the Russians had been negotiating with China.

The official was briefing reporters on Mr Wu's three-day talks with President Reagan, Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, and other officials. The talks were friendly, frank and constructive, but there were no breakthroughs and none had been expected.

Mr Wu's visit had been regarded by American officials as a sign of a thaw in relations with China, embittered recently by Peking's vociferous condemnation of the US sale of arms to Taiwan.

Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, is to visit Washington in January and President Reagan is going to Peking in April.

Mr Wu and the US officials agreed to resume cultural exchanges next year. They were out by Peking after the US granted asylum to Hsu Na, a Chinese woman tennis star, last April.

Mr Walter Mondale's drive to secure the Democratic Party's nomination to run for President next year was given a further boost yesterday when Governor Mario Cuomo and Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York announced they were endorsing his candidacy.

Their endorsement will give the former Vice-President a head start in a state which traditionally plays a key role in the selection process.

This support places Mr Mondale well ahead of his nearest rival, Senator John Glenn, who has recently been having problems explaining his past backing for President Reagan's economic policies.

BA flights to Moscow resume

British Airways yesterday resumed flights to Moscow after a five-week pilots' ban which followed the shooting down of the Korean jumbo jet. Staff at Heathrow had also refused to handle Aeroflot flights for 60 days but their official ban was lifted yesterday after only 30 days.

The first BA flight had 47 passengers and Aeroflot announced that it will resume flights into London today.

The 30-year old Franco-German border dispute about a patch of land north of the French city of Wissembourg in Alsace has been settled (Michael Binyon writes). A compromise entails the French handing back to its 700 German owners some 1,500 acres of land sequestered in 1944.

France will recognize German sovereignty over the Mundartwald, an uninhabited wood that includes a spring supplying water from Wissembourg, but France will continue to be the legal owner of most of the wood.

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Noël Goodwin



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THE PRIME MINISTER

Mrs Thatcher yesterday had to make one of the most difficult speeches of her career. The Tories had assembled at Blackpool to celebrate their one hundredth anniversary conference, the June election victory, and to be inspired with a vision of the task to be completed in the Government's second term. The third of those objectives was the most pressing. Even without the background buzz provided by the Parkinson affair it was hard during the week to hear much clear presentation of future policy from the platform speakers. Sadly for the Tories the conference which ended yesterday will almost certainly be remembered as the Parkinson conference, much as Blackpool 1963 was recalled as the start of the fight for the Macmillan succession.

It was thus Mrs Thatcher's fate to have to pull the conference together in two ways. She had to provide a general overview of the Government's priorities and policies for the next term; and she had to take Conservatives' minds off the distractions of the Parkinson affair. That, in spite of all wishes to the contrary, had not been dispelled by careful techniques of conference management or the apparent willpower of the Prime Minister and Mr Parkinson to ride out the storm by arguing that it was a private matter which did not impinge on Mr Parkinson's position as an important member of the Cabinet.

In fact Mrs Thatcher's second task was achieved for her yesterday by Mr Parkinson's resignation. After Miss Keays' statement it was almost inconceivable that he could stay in office any further without becoming an intolerable liability to his Prime Minister, his colleagues and the Party at large. Applause yesterday greeted the announcement of his resignation. Were they the same hands who had clapped him in and out of that very hall on Wednesday, and lauded every reference to him by speakers the previous day? Perhaps, then, frailty is their name.

In the aftermath of Mr Parkinson's resignation, therefore, and at the end of a week of uncertainty, the conference was looking for a lead from Mrs Thatcher. She judged it right. It was not to be an occasion for any knockabout. She looked well, to dispel the recurring suspicion among many of her supporters that she has not fully recovered from her eye operation. She spoke clearly, to give some order to the Government's sense of priorities. It was a speech which had no great sense of inspiration, but instead offered a coherence in presenting the arguments for a whole range of policies which most of her ministers at present seem to lack.

Although the Prime Minister spoke in generalities about taxation, welfare, employment, and arms control, she put these aspects of policy in a general context which should now provide her Party with the basis on which to go out and argue the case in more detail. Mrs Thatcher is at her best reducing issues to their fundamentals. It may sound simplistic to wiser mortals. But they seem to forget that the world is made up of individuals who should be addressed as individuals in language which means something to the individual. When she is up against it, Mrs Thatcher has a habit of going back to her instincts before presenting her case to the world. She was up against it yesterday, and she was true to her instincts.

Having rescued the conference from its travail, however, what price will Mrs Thatcher pay in terms of her own personal authority for the wounding which the whole Party has sustained from the Parkinson affair? After all she has played one of the principal parts in a human tragedy. Can she entirely escape from its tragic consequences? Can it be put behind her as decisively and neatly as she put it behind the conference yesterday in her opening injunction to her supporters not to forget the man who had so brilliantly organised the election campaign which they have been celebrating all week? More detailed examination of the chronology and of the Prime Minister's role in it, suggests that Mr Parkinson's close connexion with the election triumph had a crucial, if unfortunate, bearing on the judgment and sense of timing both of Mrs Thatcher and her minister.

Mrs Thatcher knew the full facts of the case on polling day. Her instincts then would have favoured the preservation of the family unit. However, if Mr Parkinson at the time signified his intention to procure a divorce and marry Miss Keays, it would have been unusually hard for the Prime Minister—even without the election bells ringing in her ears—to have denied him a position in her Cabinet.

Again in September, when she finally discovered that Mr Parkinson was not going to procure a divorce but had decided to stay with his family, should he then have been punished for such a decision? The argument for letting him be, at least on the surface, is a respectable one. But perhaps Mrs Thatcher allowed herself to take too narrow a view of Mr Parkinson's position without sufficient reference to the fact that he had clearly broken his word to Miss Keays.

By then she had sufficient evidence that Mr Parkinson's private behaviour had involved him in a tangle of indecisiveness

and vacillation which, if disclosed, was bound to have a most damaging effect on his political position, even if it was not already undermining his ability to concentrate all his energies on an important job. That evidence was not given adequate weight by Mrs Thatcher. Why not? The imminence of the party conference, the debt she felt she owed to Mr Parkinson for the election victory, his own qualities as a minister—even allowing for the fact that she was who had first perceived them and given him rapid promotion—all these factors must have outweighed a more prudent approach. There is one other factor, which rests in the Prime Minister's own personality.

Mrs Thatcher is ferociously loyal to her friends, particularly when they are in difficulties. It is easy to support one's friends when they are behaving well; the true test of loyalty comes when they are behaving badly. Mrs Thatcher's loyalty was given apparently without calculation, but it has cost her dear, since his ultimate fall has cast some doubts on her political judgement, a quality which—measured by results—she has always seemed to possess in greater quantities than do her colleagues.

Her critics will contend that her loyalty to Mr Parkinson merely reflected a post election triumphalism in which she felt that she could do what she liked with her ministers. That view may indeed have infected the atmosphere of their meeting on June 9th causing Mrs Thatcher to ignore the evidence of likely trouble which was already available to her. In the last stages of the affair, however, it was less triumphalism than an inability to go back over the ground and recognise that though her attitude to Mr Parkinson in June and September had been perfectly respectable at the time, his own subsequent behaviour had deposited an unenviable and intolerable burden on his Prime Minister. If she gave her loyalty without qualification, it should have been clear to Mr Parkinson that she was asking too much.

The personal scars of this tragedy are of no public concern, but the political damage, though palpable, will subside more quickly than anybody suspects at the time. It cannot be denied that the Prime Minister politically has been bruised by this episode, however much those bruises may have been concealed yesterday in her speech in Blackpool. She is not indestructible, but she is a tough lady. She has been bruised before and will no doubt be bruised again. Meanwhile, as she said on the day she was first elected to Downing Street, there is work to do. There is indeed.

Miss S. Keays's statement

From the Editor of The Daily Telegraph

Sir, In the course of her statement to The Times yesterday Miss Sara Keays makes two references to our leading article of Monday, October 10.

For The Daily Telegraph (Monday, October 10) the moral logic is that a quiet abortion is greatly to be preferred to a scandal... and again.

According to the view expressed in the Telegraph, I should have sacrificed my baby's life for Mr Parkinson's career and the Government's reputation.

What we actually wrote in this passage, dealing with arguments being advanced in favour of Mr Parkinson's resignation, was this:

Then it is said that not the adultery, but the embarrassing fact that it resulted in a pregnancy is the issue. But the moral logic there is that a quiet abortion is greatly to be preferred to a scandal. That hardly seems a moral advance.

While I appreciate that Miss Keays's statement was made under emotional stress, I have to point out that by misreading the argument and then ignoring the last sentence she has drawn, and attributed to us, a conclusion precisely opposite to what we wrote.

WILLIAM DEEDS, Editor, The Daily Telegraph, 135 Fleet Street, E.C.4, October 14.

Law of the Sea Treaty

From Mr Evan Luard

Sir, Professor Dorman (October 5) is, of course, right in saying that the British Government, as did the previous Labour Government, had at all times hoped for improvements in the text of the Law of the Sea Treaty, especially concerning deep-sea mining.

But it remains the case that in the summer of 1980, when the Carter Administration was still in power, both the US and British governments indicated that they were willing to accept the text of the treaty.

In 1983, despite improvements in the text from the point of view of the industrialised states, the Reagan Administration rejected the text and the British Government proceeded to follow suit. The change in the US position was clearly the main factor in determining the British Government's change of mind.

As a maritime country British has an overwhelming interest in the adoption of a widely accepted body of law governing the uses of the sea. It is to be hoped that, before the time-limit for signature expires at the end of next year, recognition of this interest will prevail over the desire for solidarity with the current US Administration.

Yours faithfully, EVAN LUARD, 35 Observatory Street, Oxford, October 5.

Church ministry

From the Rev Captain Derek Jones

Sir, The recent references in your columns to the non-stipendiary ministry in the Anglican Church indicate some of the difficulties encountered when the Church seeks to develop a theology which will justify a practice which arose out of expediency.

In other words, I am sure that if there had been no shortage of manpower in the Anglican Church there would have been no formally constituted form of non-stipendiary ministry. This was a device intended to ensure that the Church of the future is as much like the Church of the past as possible.

This statement will of course be hotly denied, and the worker priest movement in France will be quoted as evidence to the contrary. It will be claimed, as your correspondent, the Reverend A. C. Winter (September 27) suggests, that the emphasis is on men "called to carry out the mission of the Church in the workaday world".

I have two problems with this explanation. 1. What is the distinctive ministry of a priest in secular employment, ie, in what way is the ministry of the laity inadequate? 2. Shouldn't the Church be encouraging every member to engage in mission in the workaday world and giving them suitable training to undertake this?

Yours faithfully, DEREK JONES, 13 Wamylwyn Crescent, Blackwood, Gwent.

The Barbie trail

From Mr Allan A. Ryan, Jr.

Sir, I trust you will allow me the opportunity to reply to Mr Tom Bower's attack on my personal integrity and my conclusions ("Spectrum", September 21) as author of the report describing the relationship between Klaus Barbie and the United States Government.

Mr Bower alleges that I "crudely tailored" the evidence and "absolved the American High Commission in Germany (HICOG)... from responsibility" in order to avoid a "bitter confrontation with many powerful political personalities still alive today".

That is not only utter nonsense; it is a charge that even on its face cannot be taken seriously. As Mr Bower admits elsewhere, I released with my 218-page report "a massive 680-page appendix" containing all the documentary evidence regarding Barbie's relationship with the United States. Nowhere does Mr Bower cite any evidence that has been "tailored", crudely or otherwise.

For the record, however, let me unequivocally refute Mr Bower's unfounded and scurrilous charge. In my report I "absolved" HICOG from complicity in the Barbie affair for one reason and one reason only: the evidence clearly demonstrated that the US Army consistently and successfully lied to HICOG concern-

Case for retaining a force in Belize

From Mr John Wilkinson, MP for Ruislip Northwood (Conservative)

Sir, It is remarkable that apparently authoritative press reports over the past few weeks, that the Government intends to withdraw the British garrison from Belize, should not have aroused the critical comments and warnings that the serious implications of such a possible action deserve.

The defence budget is severely constrained and the Secretary of State for Defence is under heavy pressure from the Treasury to find extra savings beyond the £230m already required by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in July.

A withdrawal from Belize must therefore look tempting to a British Government firmly wedded to the Brussels Treaty commitment of an army of at least 55,000 men and a tactical air force upon the Continent in peacetime, with increasing costly defence responsibilities in the Falkland Islands, and rightly reluctant to forgo vital re-equipment programmes for the Armed Forces which would bring much-needed jobs to British industry.

A perusal of the 1983 Statement on the Defence Estimates for clues on the Government's attitude would lead the reader to suppose that a decision on Belize had already been made. Belize does not feature in the index; it does not feature in the descriptive text of the UK's defence activities beyond the Nato area; it does not even feature in the geographical breakdown of the UK service personnel overseas. It is only the list of the elements of the Belize garrison and the map of British military installations worldwide in the White Paper which reminds the reader that the Belize garrison still exists at all.

However, the potential military threat from Guatemala to Belize remains and there has been no indication that the Government of

Belize now places a lesser value upon the British military presence there. Were the British battalion group and Royal Air Force detachment withdrawn Belize would face a serious security vacuum which it could not credibly fill from its own resources.

With insurgency rife in Central America and actively exported across national boundaries there is no doubt that the US Administration would regret the unnecessary withdrawal by the British of a small but significant factor for stability in the north-east corner of a troubled region. After all, the United States stations 300,000 men in Western Europe for our common defence. Is it really too much to ask of us to accede to their wish that our 1,800 Servicemen in Belize should stay?

Yours faithfully, JOHN WILKINSON, House of Commons, October 11.

Sandinista regime

From Mr Graham Greene, CH

Sir, Mrs Jean Kirkpatrick says she has "documentary evidence to show that the Sandinista regime is subjecting many thousands of Miskito Indians to the most brutal maltreatment" ("Spectrum", October 12). Will she publish her documentary evidence?

When I was in Nicaragua last January I interviewed an American sister of the Roman Catholic Maryknoll Order who had been living in Nicaragua for ten years. She had visited the camps outside the war zone to which these Indians had been transferred and she stated to me categorically that they were "well housed, well fed, and well cared for".

Yours truly, GRAHAM GREENE, Antibes, October 12.

Role of the press

From the General Secretary of the Institute of Journalists

Sir, The Press Council has condemned publication by The Mail on Sunday of Ronald Gregory's memoirs as "a deplorable example of chequebook journalism". The finding raises important questions about the role not only of newspapers but of the council itself.

The council concedes "the undoubted public interest there was in some of Mr Gregory's disclosures". Because The Mail on Sunday operates in the real rather than some ideal world, it presumably had no option but to pay if it wanted to publish. From this, this is a complete justification for the newspaper's conduct, particularly since there is no suggestion that the articles were purport or needlessly sensational.

Against this it is objected that publication of Mr Gregory's material so soon after the murders was acutely distressing to the victims' relatives and that their distress was aggravated by the knowledge that he had been paid. I do not question the validity of the objection but I do question whether it is strong enough to be overriding.

Those bereaved by terrorism, crime, military operations, major accidents, natural disasters and the like will inevitably be upset by public discussion of the tragedies.

'Sits vac' at FO

From Mr C. R. Head

Sir, The laudatory article on Foreign Office recruitment by your Diplomatic Correspondent (October 7) must have brought a wry smile to the face of many a jet-lagged businessman struggling to sell UK goods and services in fiercely competitive overseas markets.

Those who still bother to call on the local British Embassy will find it difficult to reconcile the high-flying FO image projected by articles of this type with the rather pedestrian reality that is too often (but not always) awaiting them.

But the fault surely lies with the system rather than the individual. It would be difficult to imagine anything less suited to producing a commercially strong overseas representation than the system currently in use by the FO.

Undeterred by Britain's changing role in the world, new recruits are drawn direct from university, so

that, Jesuit-like, they can be inculcated with the atmosphere and traditions of a bygone age, unblemished by the realities of commercial life.

The introduction of the five new entrants at first secretary level is not because of any belated recognition of the shortcomings of the present system, but simply due to a shortfall in the numbers being generated by the traditional pattern of recruitment.

How much longer must it be before Whitehall recognises the need to break away from the concept of the career civil servant in favour of the free movement of experienced people between commerce and industry and the higher grades of the Civil Service?

Yours faithfully, C. R. HEAD, Redwood Road, Ashford, Kent, October 7.

This statement simply reflects the fact that Barbie was not referred to as the "Butcher of Lyons" in any of the evidence of the 1947-1951 period. Whether he was indeed a "butcher" will be decided by a French court.

My investigation involved Barbie's connection with the US Government. It was not intended to displace the French judicial process by proclaiming Barbie guilty or innocent of criminal acts during the war.

The insinuations on my integrity aside, the important point is this: I have declassified and released all the documents known to exist on Barbie's relationship with the United States Government. Anyone who wishes to analyse those documents and disagree with the conclusions I drew from them is free to do so. Anyone who has additional evidence unknown to me is free to bring it to the public's attention (though I seriously doubt such evidence exists).

Mr Bower has done neither. He has instead criticized my objectivity without citing a single shred of evidence in his own support.

Yours faithfully, ALLAN A. RYAN, Jr., 15347 Maywood Drive, Dumfries, Virginia 22026, United States, October 3.

Failings of British cheese in France

From Mr M. A. Tatam

Sir, On a recent visit to Cergy-Pontoise, some 25 kilometres from Paris and with which West Lancashire is "twinning", I took with me some good portions of classic English cheeses. This definition, of course, excluded Lymeswold. Wine and bread were quickly produced and we had an impromptu *Dégustation de fromage* in the Hotel de Ville.

The Lancashire was universally acceptable, whilst the Double Gloucester with onions and chives, the Smoked Cheddar and the Stilton were all received with great acclaim; the plain Double Gloucester and the plain Cheddar were not particularly liked, whilst an excellent Blue Cheshire was, to my surprise, dismissed with disarming Gallic candour as *affreux*. However, taken as a whole it was quite a creditable result in such a cheese-conscious country.

The "panel" comprised about 15 local government officers and school teachers. I asked whether they had ever seen English cheeses on sale. They clearly had not and there was some slightly embarrassed speculation as to where they might possibly be found. The final suggestion of "perhaps in Marks and Spencer in Paris" was not advanced with conviction and I did not have time to see for myself.

Of course, not too much can be read into this one, extremely pleasant, episode, but one wonders whether a viable market for true English cheeses exists in France and whether that market is in fact being exploited.

Yours faithfully, M. A. TATAM, 13 Turpin Road, Aughton, Ormskirk, Lancashire, October 10.

Temple Bar

From Mr Tom Pocock

Sir, Does the mythology of London include a curse on Temple Bar? I ask because you report (October 12) that the latest attempt to rescue that beautiful gateway from the damp Hertfordshire wood where it has been decaying for the past century has again been delayed.

Repeated attempts have been made to bring Temple Bar back to London and many sites for it have been chosen, including several off Fleet Street, where it originally stood, on the Embankment, in The Mall and between Shoe Lane and Faringdon Street.

Those that have progressed have usually come to nothing because they have been so delayed by objections to the proposed site that the cost of removal and rebuilding have risen beyond the means of those attempting the rescue.

The Temple Bar Trust have, in making this latest attempt, been granted planning permission to re-erect the gateway adjoining its architect's most memorable work, St Paul's Cathedral. But the familiar pattern has repeated itself and now the public enquiry which might have resolved it has been delayed three months by the resignation of the trust's architect.

Temple Bar is not out of the wood yet. Yours faithfully, TOM POCOCK, 22 Lawrence Street, Chelsea, SW3, October 12.

Troubles at TV-am

From the Chairman of Granada Television

Sir, In referring to the news-and-current affairs establishment of the mid-seventies in his letter of October 4 Mr Peter Jay can scarcely have excluded from consideration such figures as Sir Robin Day, Alan Prothero and Richard Francis, of the BBC; David Nicholas and Alastair Burnet, at ITN; Mike Scott, Paul Fox and Jeremy Isaacs, in ITV, to name but a few.

It is interesting to learn that so many of my old broadcasting colleagues were secretly addicted to green eye-shades and suede jackets, for one never saw them wearing these articles in public. Similarly it is surprising to learn of their clandestine visits to Gatheshead, for these were never mentioned in open conversation.

As for Hollywood, apart from Jeremy Isaacs, who made a special study of the place, I found most of this group lamentably ignorant of the history, traditions and contemporary practice of the feature film industry.

This was, perhaps, because the production of programmes was their first priority and, since it is a very demanding occupation, they had time to do little else, even to write one single magnificent thesis about the profession in which they were, and in all cases still are, successful practitioners.

Yours faithfully, DENNIS FORMAN, Chairman, Granada Television Ltd, 36 Golden Square, W1, October 10.

Slow going

From Dr J. E. Wood

Sir, Travelling north on the M1 recently, I was disconcerted to observe a sign saying, "Roadworks. Delays possible until January". Fortunately I was held up for only a few minutes.

Yours faithfully, JOHN E. WOOD, 8 Marden Court, Copper Beech Drive, Farnham, Surrey, October 12.

Yachting facilities

From Mr David R. Morgan

Sir, At the end of the 1939-45 War, the Army Engineers stationed around Swanage offered their services without cost to the community to build a small harbour. In their wisdom, the local council refused this very generous offer.

In the past 20 years there have been a number of attempts to persuade the local council and other authorities to consider the matter further, without success. The position reached now is that Swanage still does not have any kind of sheltered harbour, and worse still, even the fine Victorian pier has been closed on safety grounds.

While it is hoped that the pier will eventually be saved due to the efforts of the recently established trust, Swanage will have already paid a heavy price for her lack of foresight. No seaside town can afford to overlook the needs of the maritime community, especially one which has prospered for centuries due to its links with the sea.

Without her pier, visitors to Swanage can no longer "take ship" for Bournemouth and the Isle of Wight. Without a proper sheltered harbour, boats have to lie for safety elsewhere every time that a strong easterly blows. This must surely be wrong.

Yes, Mr Short (September 28), Swanage does need a safe harbour, and the pier must be saved at all costs. These measures are essential, not only for the use and pleasure of holiday visitors and mariners, but also in order to ensure the survival of Swanage as a seaside town.

Yours faithfully, DAVID R. MORGAN, John and David Morgan, 58 East Street, Corfe Castle, Wareham, Dorset.

Councils' powers

From Dr Enid Wistrich

Sir, The Government's intention to abolish the metropolitan county councils and the Greater London Council is in line with a series of measures over the last three years which remove powers, functions and discretion to act from elected local councils and to concentrate them in the hands of central Government.

The Secretary of State for the Environment now has powers to set up urban development corporations

to take over important functions from local government in designated areas.

After a series of attempts to manipulate grants in order to penalise local authorities spending more on their services than Government wishes, it is now proposed to empower the Secretary of State to end local authority discretion to set their own tax rates by "capping" rate increases.

Local planning controls have been reduced in enterprise zones and there are new proposals to allow the minister to override them in the green belt. The combined effect of all these measures is an important shift of power towards the centre.

In place of the metropolitan and Greater London councils it is proposed to set up ad hoc authorities, some of them joint boards, to take over some of their functions. The wisdom of using these agencies has long been questioned.

The Herbert commission on local government in Greater London (1960) rejected ad hoc authorities as "either the creatures of central Government or responsible to no one". It considered joint boards as unsuitable for the exercise of wider and overlapping functions. Far from "streamlining", the new proposals go back to the time before coherent local government areas and councils were created for the conurbations.

If the present attack on local government continues, we may come to envy the constitutional right to local self-government in Germany, whose constitutions guarantee freedom of self-government through elected councils with the right to regulate the affairs of their local communities.

Yours faithfully, ENID WISTRICH, Middlesex Polytechnic, The Burroughs, Hendon, NW4.

Tenancy by default

From Mr J. R. Curry

Sir, Among your readers there will be many owners of houses in farming areas with land attached. It is a common practice to make a tenancy agreement with a local farmer and give him the occupancy of the fields on a modest rent. This ingenious behaviour can have most distressing consequences for the owner.

The Agricultural Holdings Act of

1948 was designed to give statutory security of tenure for one generation to occupiers of land engaged in regular farming. For good social and policy reasons, it was intended to protect full-time farming families occupying self-sufficient farming units.

A 1976 amendment to the Act extended security to two succeeding generations of the farmer's family. The owners of small properties most probably are either uninformed or will assume that a friendly verbal arrangement will be outside the scope of the Act. Not so. The form of words used in the legislation enables a farmer or his heir to claim a tenancy to a piece of land which he knows full well could never have been the original intention of the owners. He is thereby presented with the opportunity and the temptation to make a substantial unaccounted capital gain when the owner decides to terminate the verbal agreement and obtain vacant possession of his land.

The hapless owner, who will confidently expect his land to be vacated on request at the close of the current farming year, can be faced by an erstwhile friendly farmer who claims he has now established an agricultural tenancy under the Act. Professional advisers will inform the owner that the farmer has a strong case in law.

If the claim is upheld, the farmer and his family can continue the tenancy for three generations. The alternative which can be offered by the farmer, and probably recommended for acceptance by the owner's advisers, is to buy out the farmer.

The Agricultural Holdings Act is now under review. The National Farmers' Union have influence; they must use it, and as a matter of honour advocate amendments that would automatically invalidate claims to agricultural tenancies that are not supported by written evidence.

The general rule that ignorance of the law is no excuse can be stated to a complainant. It can offer no acceptable defence for the NFU if they fail to seek reform and continue to accept as members and colleagues those who have palpably exploited loopholes in a law that endows their tenant farmer members with privilege and security.

Yours sincerely, J. R. CURRY, 37 Lennox Gardens, SW1.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

October 14: The Prince Andrew, President, the Royal Air Force Club, this evening presented the Club's Annual Awards at the Royal Air Force Museum, Hendon. Squadron Leader Adam Wise was in attendance.

Service reception

RAF Quedgeley. Sir Anthony Kershaw, MP, was among those present at the annual service reception held last night in the Officers' Mess, RAF Quedgeley. Group Captain R. J. Wilkinson, Station Commander, Wing Commander G. J. D. Maynard, President of the Mess Committee, and their ladies, received the guests.

Reception

Magistrates' Association. The annual meeting-reception of the Magistrates' Association was held yesterday at Lincoln's Inn, Lady Ralston, chairman, presided and the principal guest was Sir John Arnold, President of the Family Division.

Dinners

Old Loughboroughians' Association. Mr P. J. Sharpe presided at the London dinner of the Old Loughboroughians' Association held last night at Plasterers' Hall. Mr G. W. Cooke was the principal guest and Mr J. S. Millward, Headmaster of Loughborough Grammar School, was also present.

Company of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators

The Company of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators held their annual ladies' dinner at Drapers' Hall last night. The Master, Miss Sylvia I. M. Tutt, the Senior Warden, Mr R. M. Clarke and the Junior Warden, Mr L. R. Croft, received the guests. The speakers were the Master, the Senior Warden, Mr John F. Phillips, QC, and Sir Kenneth Newman. The guests included: Mr J. S. Millward, Headmaster of Loughborough Grammar School, and their ladies.

Service dinners

HMS Euryalus. A dinner was held on board in the Officers' Mess of HMS Euryalus, Portsmouth, to commemorate the long association between HMS Euryalus and the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers.

Science report

Esoteric research that bears unexpected fruit

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A tantalising headline accompanies an editorial in the current issue of the *New England Journal of Medicine* and reads: "Investigating Diseases No One's Got".

It introduces a comment on the main report in the same issue on an investigation of two very rare diseases, Wilson's Disease and Hypoparathyroidism.

The investigation has been carried out at the Children's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston. The circumstances are remarkable because the study concerned one patient, a girl aged 11, who had symptoms of both diseases.

Since the chances of such a coincidence are very remote, the editorial asks whether information derived from a unique patient can be fruitful, and whether public money should be spent on such esoteric investigations.

A lot is known about Wilson's Disease, named 71 years ago by the doctor who first described it. The disease is an unusual inherited condition in which the copper balance of the body is disrupted, causing lethal accumulations in the liver, brain and other tissues if untreated. Recent research indicates that the incidence of the disease is close to 30 cases per million of population.

In perhaps one out of five cases, it is manifest solely as a psychiatric illness, usually of a rather abrupt onset. The patient

may have a bizarre personality, with grossly inappropriate social behaviour, deterioration of school work, a severe neurosis, or a disorder indistinguishable from schizophrenia or manic-depressive psychosis.

If there had been no scientific investigation of this illness since its identification, all of those patients would have been doomed. But in the past few decades, the discovery of complications associated with Wilson's Disease has done more than lead to the control of just that one illness.

For instance, in 1963 the value of its penicillamine was demonstrated. Penicillamine, a metal-chelate of penicillin, had previously been of no clinical interest, was made readily available as a pharmaceutical agent to treat other illnesses. It is being used effectively now, as reports in the current issue of the *British Medical Journal* indicate, as a treatment for severe rheumatoid arthritis.

Other findings about Wilson's Disease have led to new treatment for conditions such as poisoning by other heavy metals, including lead, mercury and gold. It is against this background that the editorial comments on the current issue of the *British Medical Journal* that "practically no one's got" may be a psychiatrically and astoundingly gratifying.

Mr Neil Denison, QC and Mrs Philippa Jessel for the appellants; Mr David Jeffreys, QC and Miss Laura Harris for the Crown.

LORD ROSKILL said that the appeals had been brought by leave of the House in order that controversial questions arising from the dishonest practice of label-switching in connection with shoplifting in supermarkets might be finally decided.

The facts were simple. Morris had taken goods from the shelves of a supermarket. He had replaced the price labels attached to the goods with labels showing lower prices. At the checkout he had been asked for and paid those lower prices. He had then been arrested.

Burnside had been seen to remove a price label from a joint of pork in a supermarket and attach it to a second joint. That action had been detected at the checkout point but before he had paid for that second joint, which at that moment had borne a price label showing a price of £2.75 whereas the label should have shown £6.91. He had then been arrested.

The only relevant difference between the two cases was that Burnside had been arrested before he had dishonestly paid the lesser price for the joint of pork.

Mr Denison had accepted that Morris would have had no defence to a charge under section 15 (1) of the 1968 Act of obtaining property by deception, for he had dishonestly paid the lesser price and passed it through the checkout before he had been arrested. But he had not been guilty of theft because there had been no appropriation by him before payment at the checkout.

Section 3 provides: "(1) Any assumption by a person of the right of an owner to dispose of property as owner, and this includes, where he has come by the property (innocently or not) without stealing it, any later assumption of a right to it by keeping or dealing with it as owner."

Mr Neil Denison, QC and Mrs Philippa Jessel for the appellants; Mr David Jeffreys, QC and Miss Laura Harris for the Crown.

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A brave bishop remembered

This year has seen the centenary of Joseph Kennedy Allen Bell, Bishop of Chichester from 1929 to 1958, who became a controversial national figure during the Second World War for his opposition to the mass bombing of German cities and to the policy of unconditional surrender.

He was an early leader of the ecumenical movement, which brought him to know the German churches well after Hitler came to power. He worked heroically for the rescue of persecuted Lutheran pastors and their families; and in the height of the war itself attempted to open negotiations between Hitler's secret German enemies, and the allies.

Last week the Sussex churches paid tribute to his memory at an ecumenical and civic service in Chichester Cathedral, drawing attention to those aspects of his life which were and are still of wider concern.

His last service to the church was domestic chaplain to Archbishop Randall Davidson at Lambeth from 1914 to 1924 and Dean of Canterbury from 1924 to 1929. Those 15 years laid the foundation for much of his work and teaching during the 29 years at Chichester.

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The memory of his time at Lambeth during the First World War was strong when war broke out again in 1939, and he drew on it in writing to the diocese about the function of the church in wartime.

He spoke of the pressure of the national effort and the national spirit which could cloud the witness of the church to the realities which outlast change and to the revelation given in Jesus Christ.

He had seen the steady lowering of the moral standards, the growth of bitterness and hatred, the disillusionment which came when the war was over and the reproaches levelled at the church because it had seemed to forget its universal character and identified itself too closely in each nation with that nation's cause.

His warning was not heeded and his fears were realized as the Second World War progressed. He protested in the House of Lords and to the League of Nations for the reasons for the mass bombing of German cities.

Drawing on the traditional Christian teaching about the just war as well as consulting carefully with military historians such as Liddell Hart, Bell wrote: "To bomb cities as cities, deliberately to attack civilians, quite irrespective of whether or not they are actively engaged in the war effort is a wrong deed, whether done by the Nazis or by ourselves."

"It is to risk the very possibility of enabling (Christian) civilization to survive if we, its defenders, allow the spirit of revenge to dictate our actions."

On the same principles Bell attended by 60 representatives of both belated and neutral countries to consider how the churches could work together to maintain peace.

That meeting was the beginning of his friendship with Archbishop Nathan Söderström, of Uppsala, an outstanding pioneer of the ecumenical movement. It was also the beginning of his contacts with German church leaders which developed through the 1920s so that when the German church conflict began shortly after Hitler's rise to power in 1933 Bell was already closely acquainted with many of those involved.

From Old Wassenar Bell's ecumenical work continued through the 1920s and 1930s and was resumed in 1946 reaching its climax in the foundation of the World Council of Churches whose first assembly was held at Amsterdam in 1948.

Bell was elected the first chairman of the world council's consultative committee whose first meeting took place at Chichester in the following year. He wrote that the world council declares its faith and hope "in no spirit of complacency or self-justification against the world's ideologies, but in the confidence that Christ as King and the world's King by whom all ideologies must be judged."

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23 Travel: On safari in India and Africa, amid lurking cobras and baboon spiders; Collecting: Ephemera; Eating Out; and Drink

4 Values: Cross-channel shopping - Robin Young, with a port-by-port guide to the best French bargains; In the Garden: Autumn glory

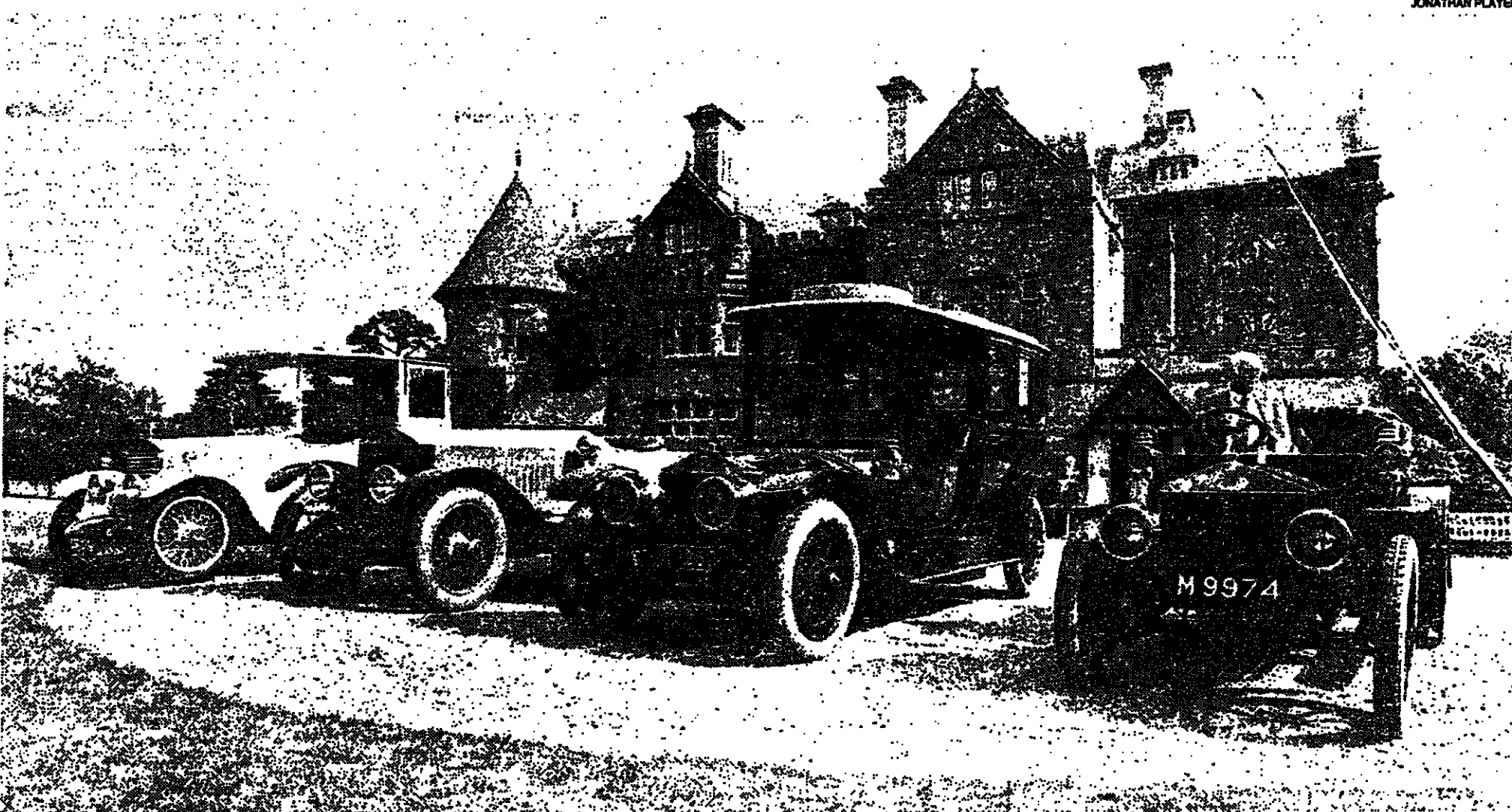
THE TIMES Saturday

5 Review: Videos of the month - blank verse, blank tape and fresh bait; Preview: Theatre, Dance, Galleries and Photography

7,8 Preview: Music, Films, Films on TV, Opera; Prize concise crossword; Bridge; Chess; Family Life; and The Week Ahead

15-21 OCTOBER 1983 A WEEKLY GUIDE TO LEISURE, ENTERTAINMENT AND THE ARTS

JONATHAN PLAYER



The Flying Lady looks out over a distinguished quartet, to be sold next week by Christie's: Lord Lonsdale's 1923 landaulet; Alpine Eagle Silver Ghost, 1914; Silver Ghost limousine, 1912; and, with Lord Montagu of Beaulieu at the wheel, 1905 Light Twenty replica

Of silver ladies and driving dreams

Designed by a man from a humble home, it is the car of kings and princes. Its praises are sung by marquis and milkman. Its name is known all over the world. Such is the unique appeal of the noble Rolls-Royce. Peter Waymark finds the keys to its success.

Henry Royce, who liked nothing better than taking other people's cars apart to discover ways of improving his own, once sent his managing director Claude Johnson to the United States to cast an expert eye over the finest American car of the period, the Pierce-Arrow.

Johnson was particularly intrigued by the mechanism for applying the Pierce-Arrow's choke to the carburettor. Not because it was superior to the system used by Rolls-Royce but because it cost only four shillings at against £8. He relayed this discovery to Royce but found the old man unresponsive. Royce said he was not going to risk sacrificing quality merely to save money.

Quality, for Royce, was of the essence, no matter what it cost. He was a perfectionist, and an obsessive one. He once discovered minor faults in a batch of cylinder blocks and set about them with a hammer, destroying every one. The mystique of Rolls-Royce developed around his uncompromising search for excellence.

Think of him, as the latest Corniche or Camargue purrs by, Silver Lady mascot atop the most famous radiator in the world, the epitome of elegant, effortless luxury. Like the best of them, a Rolls-Royce gives perfect service with impeccable manners. It is a car aware of a great past, yet constantly evolving, and Royce would surely approve of today's split level air conditioning and self-emptying ashtrays.

Paradoxically for a man who

engineered the car of kings and princes, he came from a poor background and had little formal education. He went out to work at the age of nine and for a year sold newspapers for W. H. Smith. But he managed to get an apprenticeship with the Great Northern Railway and by the time he was 21 he had set up his own business, making electrical equipment in Manchester.

In everything he produced - whether light switches, dynamos or electric cranes - he insisted on highest engineering standards. In 1903 he bought, second hand, a small French car, the Decauville, and although he admired its design he found it noisy and unreliable. If this was what a car was like, he would build his own and that is what he proceeded to do with the help of a mechanic and a couple of apprentices.

The reputation of Rolls-Royce was made in the very early years. The legendary quietness and smoothness was noted by *The Times* correspondent in December 1904: "When the engine is running, one can neither hear nor feel it". Reliability was established in 1907 when a Rolls-Royce attacked the world endurance record of 7,000 miles non-stop driving. After 14,371 miles the test was stopped and the cost of replacing worn parts was two pounds, two shillings and seven pence.

The phrase "the best car in the world" dates from 1908, though its precise origin is a matter of great debate among Rolls-Royce buffs. It was commonly attributed to a report in *The Times* but seems more likely to have been coined first by Claude Johnson when he advertised "the six cylinder Rolls-Royce, not one of the best, but the best in the world".

The fame of the car soon spread, adding to the legend. It was extensively used in the Delhi Durbar in 1910, when 10 Silver Ghost limousines performed impeccably in the heat and dust. One result was an avalanche of orders from Indian princes and rajahs. On state occasions and for hunting the Rolls-Royce started to replace the elephant.

During the First World War the Silver Ghost chassis made a superb armoured vehicle. Lawrence of Arabia used them extensively in the desert. *The Times* reported: "The armoured

cars used in Egypt are all Rolls-Royces. Notwithstanding all the rough work they have done there has been no engine breakdown. The cars have run over thousands of miles of roughest desert and the complete absence of engine trouble is a triumph for British workmanship."

More surprising, perhaps, was the way in which the marque caught on in Russia. The last Czar, Nicholas II, was a proud owner and it was a Rolls-Royce that took the body of the mad monk Rasputin to be dumped in the river Neva. Another owner was Lenin, who fitted his car with caterpillar tracks (thus invalidating the warranty). Stalin had one as well, and Leonid Brezhnev at least two among a fine collection of classic cars.

During the 1920s Rolls-Royces were made in the United States, at Springfield, Massachusetts. One was presented to President Woodrow Wilson, while a cavalcade of them escorted Rudolph Valentino to his last resting place in 1926. The Rolls-Royce was also the personal transport of the Emperor Yoshihito of Japan, Mussolini and Mas West.

In 1931 the rival firm of Bentley went bankrupt and Rolls-Royce took it over. From

the launch two years later of the 3½ litre "silent sports car", every Bentley has been a Rolls-Royce in design and concept, with often no more than the badge and radiator grille to distinguish between them.

The current focus of the cult is the Rolls-Royce Enthusiasts' Club, which started in 1957 when an Oxfordshire farmer put an advertisement in the local newspaper saying that he would like to hear from fellow owners. The club now has 4,600 members in 37 countries.

Its full-time secretary is a former army officer and Marks and Spencer store manager, Eric Barrass, who probably knows as much about the marque as any man alive. His introduction came 50 years ago in 1933 on a course for young officers when he learned the principle of internal combustion by studying the engine of a pre-First World War Silver Ghost.

He renewed his acquaintance, this time with Rolls-Royce armoured vehicles, during the Second World War. Afterwards he bought his first Rolls, a 1933 20/25 model, for £150 from the funeral department of the Sheffield, Ecclesall and District Co-operative Society, which was replacing its fleet with Humber Pullmans. His current car dates from 1937 and

once belonged to the American cabaret singer, Josephine Baker.

The qualification for membership of the club is ownership of a Rolls-Royce - or Bentley - and "true enthusiasm for the marque". It is also extended to non-owners with a genuine interest. The enthusiasm, Mr Barrass insists, cuts right across social barriers and members include both peers and milk-men.

The club is the official custodian of the Rolls-Royce archives dating back to 1904 and holds chassis cards and construction and test records for nearly 50,000 cars at its headquarters at Paulerspury in Northamptonshire. It also claims the unique distinction of being reviewed by a reigning monarch. In March 1977 the Queen took the salute at a drive-past of 400 pre-war models in the quadrangle of Windsor Castle.

The club's main service to its members is to guide them in their purchases - suggesting the right dealers, telling them where they should look for rust spots and so on - and, once they have become owners, arrange insurance, put them in touch with spare parts, run technical seminars and issue reprints of the original handbooks.

Mr Barrass says: "We start by asking people what sort of car they want and how much they are able to spend. If we are talking about a pre-war model, we may have to warn people that it can cost them £5,000 for an engine overhaul and £7,000 to pay a specialist firm to restore the trim and paintwork. On the other hand, it might be possible to get hold of a Mark 6 Bentley for £2,000 and do much of the work yourself."

The formation of the Rolls-Royce Enthusiasts' Club was only one symptom of the tremendous upsurge of interest in old cars which took place during the 1950s. It was partly stimulated by the film, *Genevieve*, a comedy set against the background of the London to Brighton run, but was also attributable to growing affluence. More and more people were looking for things in which to invest their money, whether paintings or antiques or fine motor cars.

Until then there had been little demand for secondhand Rolls-Royces and a very decent specimen could be picked up for a few hundred pounds. But from the 1960s onwards, prices began to soar. A Silver Ghost, which had cost £10,000, suddenly leapt to £60,000, or £70,000. Eventually and inevi-

tably the £100,000 barrier was broken, when a Phantom I tourer went on the market in France.

For would-be owners of more modest means, there was the compensation that because the cars were so well built, a high proportion of them had survived, and this tended to keep prices of the more common models to a more reasonable level. Since Henry Royce made his first car in 1904, only 85,000 have been produced - fewer than General Motors turns out in three days. It is estimated that two thirds are still in use.

This means that a car from the 1940s or 1950s, in good condition, can still be bought for about the same price as a Volkswagen Golf GTI (£6,800). A later model, the Silver Cloud, with only 40,000 miles on the clock, was recently sold for £7,000.

Moreover, a Rolls-Royce is an asset, like a house, that is almost certain to appreciate, though this is not the prime consideration for most owners. Rather, it is the pride and satisfaction of being the heir to a great tradition, established in the early years of the century by the engineering genius who signed himself to the end of his days, "H. Royce, mechanic".

Under the hammer

Next Saturday sees the sale of the finest collection of Rolls-Royce cars to come under an auctioneer's hammer at one time. The eight models on offer are expected to realize up to £300,000 while the star item, the Alpine Eagle Silver Ghost tourer from 1914, could make six figures on its own.

The cars are from the collection of Stanley Sears, now in his eightieth year, who spent his working life in the family shoe business at Northampton. His ambition was to acquire one example of every Rolls-Royce model made before the Second World War and he almost succeeded, only the two- and three-cylinder types eluding him. The sale also includes a second pre-1914 Silver Ghost, a limousine with bodywork by the royal coachbuilders, Hooper; and a very rare 1905 Light Twenty replica. An interesting hybrid is the 1923 20 HP, which belonged to the Earl of Londsdale.

The body was built in 1910 and was mounted on his Daimler. When he came to replace the car after the war, he found that the available body styles did not allow enough room for his top hat. So he transferred the body to a Rolls-Royce chassis.

The most modern car is a Phantom III limousine bought by Stanley Sears's mother at the London Motor Show in 1938. The sale is being conducted by Christie's, in association with Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, and takes place at the Motorfair exhibition, Earls Court, London SW5, at 3pm. The cars will be on show during Motorfair, which opens next Thursday.



Founding father: Sir Henry Royce in a prototype Phantom tourer outside his home at West Wittering, Sussex, 1925; the Rolls-Royce used by Lenin, in the Lenin Museum in Moscow; T. E. Lawrence with his driver in a pre-war Silver Ghost at Damascus, 1917



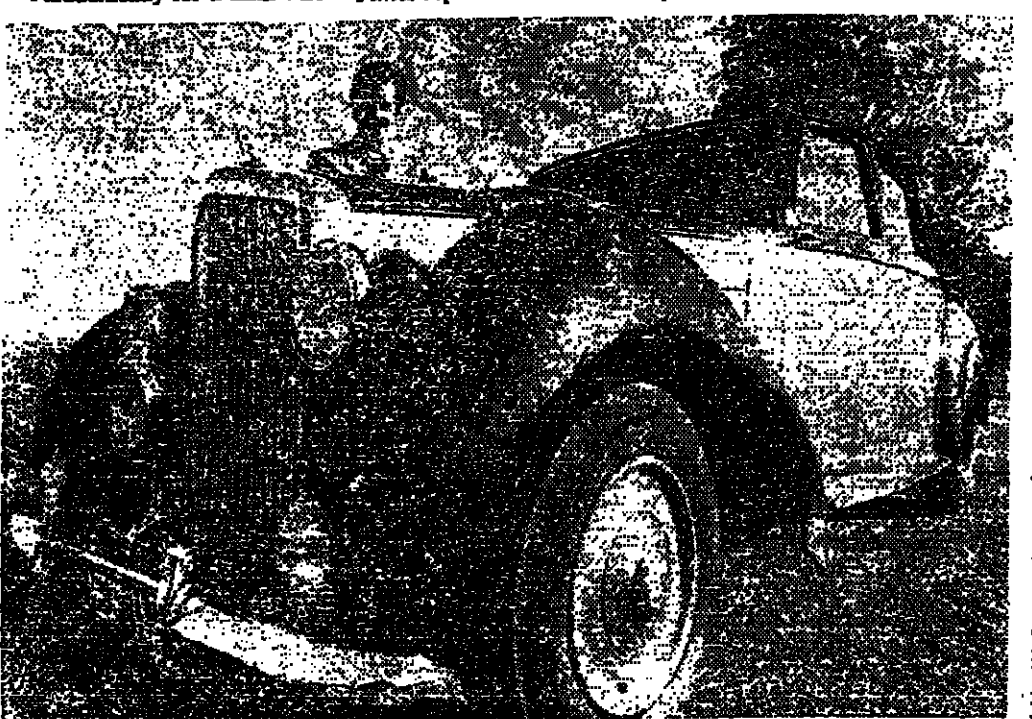
Rob Roy would be outlawed without it.

No.5 ROB ROY
in a series

2 parts scotch whisky
1 part sweet vermouth
1-2 dashes ANGOSTURA
Stir with ice, and strain into a cocktail glass. Garnish with a cherry.

Note: To mix a DRY ROB ROY, use dry vermouth instead of sweet and garnish with a twist of lemon.

ANGOSTURA aromatic bitters
Put a dash in your cocktails tonight.



Saved from the scrapyard: Ian Shanks and his restored Mark 6 Bentley, bought for £550

In praise of a body beautiful

Ian Shanks's love affair with Rolls-Royce started at the age of six. Even then he could appreciate the aura surrounding the car and he became determined to own one. At 21 his dream was realized.

It was not strictly a Rolls but a Mark 6 Bentley, made in 1949, and it was a total wreck. The engine started, but only just, the radiator leaked, almost everything mechanical was worn out and the bodyshell was rotten with rust. He bought it for £550 from a dealer who was going to break it up for spares.

Over the next five years, in every spare hour he could muster - weekends, evenings, holidays - Ian Shanks transformed the pile of scrap into a roadworthy vehicle. He stripped the body and the chassis,

renewed the mechanical parts and restored the panels and the upholstery.

He started with no mechanical training, though his father, a Northamptonshire farmer, was a man of practical bent who was able to lend a hand. For the rest he relied on the workshop manual: "Basically I learned how to do it from reading the manual and taking things apart."

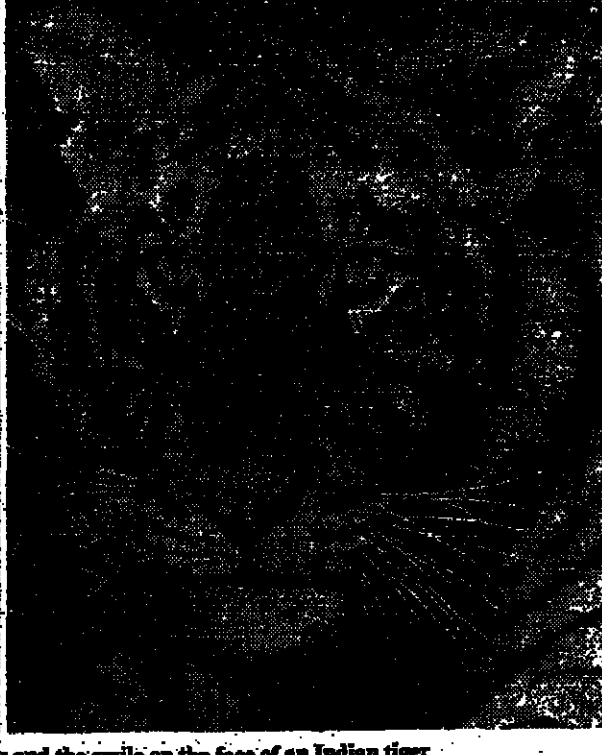
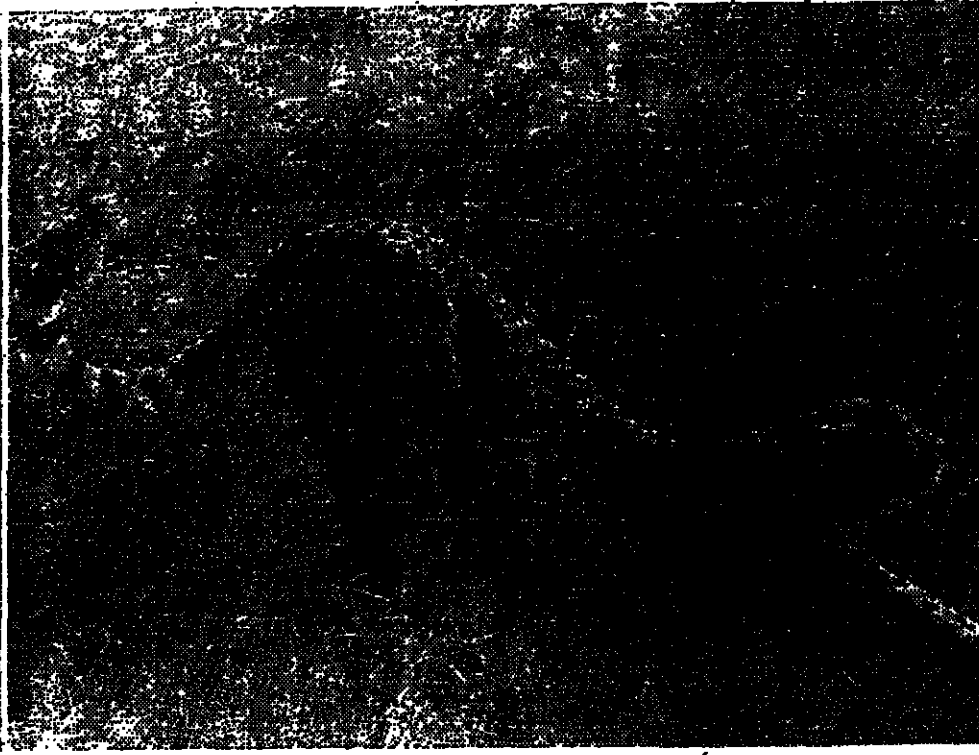
Spare parts presented little difficulty. It is Rolls-Royce policy to ensure that parts for their cars going back to 1904 continue to be available and most of Ian Shanks's needs were met off the shelf. The car was restored as closely as possible to the original specification and eventually was almost as good as when it left the factory. It has won several club awards.

The total cost of the restoration was £6,500 - many times more than he paid for the car and worth every penny. There were some very expensive items, like £500 for a set of new pistons (not including the rings)

and £350 for the leather trim. But the leather was the real thing, from Connolly's, the firm that supplies Rolls-Royce itself. The engine, a 4½-litre straight six, has now purred its way to more than 430,000 miles. Ian Shanks does about 4,000 miles a year and his running costs are modest. Insurance is £98 net; he does most of his own servicing and reckons that the cost of changing oil, plugs and points is £35 a year. After a few teething troubles the car has proved thoroughly reliable and has needed little more than routine maintenance. Fuel consumption is a creditable 18 miles to the gallon.

He feels it is still feasible for someone to buy a rusting wreck and do it up, though he warns that prices have risen: "You would probably have to pay £1,000 or £1,500 for a vehicle now and the cost of everything else has gone up." But those who dream of having a Rolls or a Bentley on a limited budget may agree with him that restoration is the best means to ownership.

Beauty and the beasts: For those bitten by the safari bug, an adventure in the wide open spaces of east and central Africa, India and...



Animal magic: From left, the brooding look of a lion at rest in the Ngorongoro crater, Tanzania; a leopard stretching after its slumber, also in Ngorongoro; an elephant in the Lake Manyara National Park; and the smile on the face of an Indian tiger

Close encounters of the rare and violent kind

IN THE WILD

Very carefully, before turning off the light, I looked under the bed for booby spiders. My room was on the ninth floor of the Nairobi Hilton, but my precautions did not strike me as ludicrous at the time. Nairobi was Africa, where everything bites, and this was my first night in it.

Ten years and many safaris later it is easy to laugh at that tenderfoot who was myself. But the fact remains that fear of snakes and other crawling things must deter many people who might otherwise consider going on safari.

Why visit a continent where snakes and scorpions abound, where even to dip a toe into the most inviting stream is to risk catching bilharzia, and where there is always the chance, however slight, of being gored, trampled or consumed by the larger denizens?

'The lions would slump, close enough to touch'

For me, the answer is simple. There is nowhere on earth so wild or so beautiful as the African bush, and the fact that it is also the home of many potentially dangerous animals adds a certain frisson, which sharpens the senses and instils a proper sense of respect.

It is important to remember that the bush is not a zoo. The animals are truly wild, and all of them - even the deceptively ponderous hippo - can run much faster than you. Yet it would be wrong to dwell too much on the hazards. Most game-viewing is conducted from the safety of lodge verandahs or Land-Rovers, and the animals are used to tourists.

Often, when watching the lions of the Maasai Mara reserve in south-west Kenya, the big pride males would seek the shade of our vehicle and slump down beneath my open window, close enough to touch - had I been so foolish. Usually, however, such close encounters are uncommon, as are the times when you may see the big cats

hunting. But the possibilities are always there. To a casual eye, the savannah may appear as peaceful as an English park. But those endless vistas of golden grass, outwardly so innocent and benign, are full of sudden, violent images: half-eaten zebras, bloated vultures, lions thrusting red muzzles into a shipwreck of ribs. Such sights are not for the squeamish.

In the end it is not the drama and brief moments of savagery that get to you, but the sense of space, the light and distance. In the great emptiness of the Serengeti the land reaches out to a horizon so faintly blue and far away that it seems like the edge of the world. And the light is not like the soft water-colour skies of home. In the pure air of the Maasai highlands it is diamond-bright, and its peculiar clarity, falling across the open plains, makes for a wild and heady sense of freedom: and never more than in the golden hour, that magical time towards sundown, with the heat fading, shadows lengthening, and the game on the move again as lions stir and cheetahs prowl in the sun's unearthly saffron glow.

But where to experience these natural wonders? For the newcomer to Africa, the choice is bewildering. What we are talking about here are not the old Hemingway-style hunting safaris. In today's conservation-conscious world, the animals live in national parks and reserves, where the only shooting allowed is with a zoom lens through the roof of a zebra-striped minibus.

Inevitably, there is a lot of bumping over rough dirt roads, and long distances between one park and the next. But the safari lodges are comfortable - even luxurious - with swimming pools, iced drinks and other creature comforts at the end of a hard day's game-viewing. It is back to nature, but in style.

This is certainly true in Kenya, where food, service and luxury lodges are second to none.

Even without looking outside Kenya, that still leaves the choice of parks and lodges unresolved. Broadly speaking, Kenya offers three classic big game habitats: the forest parks on the slopes of Mt Kenya and

the Aberdares; the arid low-country parks such as Tsavo in the south and Samburu in the north; and finally, the high rolling grasslands of the Maasai Mara on the Tanzanian border.

Each park has its own distinctive landscapes, different animals, and lodges in dramatic settings. The lodges are different too. The Ark is a forest lodge like a giant tree house, high in the Aberdares, where black rhino and bongo converge at night on a floodlit salt lick. At Samburu lodge, on the banks of the Uaso Nyiro river, leopards are lured with a lump of dead goat strung up in a tree.

Greatest of all Kenya's animal kingdoms is the Maasai Mara: 700 square miles of blond grasslands teeming with plains game. Nowhere else are lions so numerous, and in July the great migration arrives - huge herds of wildebeest and zebra, stampeding across the Mara river to blacken the plains until the animals return south.

'Awake to the sounds of the prides, roaring'

From the Mara Serena lodge, high on its hilltop, the views are immensely wide, and you can see the plains as the vultures see them, sweeping and circling in their endless hunt for carrion. But I would implore you, even on a first visit to Africa, to forsake the security of the lodges and spend at least one night under canvas, and awake to the sound of the Mara prides roaring their triumphant cadenzas at dawn. The Mara excels in luxurious tented camps. Boy Scout camping was never like this. There are real beds, hot showers, flush toilets. And, whether you choose Governor's Camp beside the Mara river, or Kichwa Tembo in the Mara Triangle, the experience will bring you closer to the sights, sounds and smells of Africa.

In Tanzania, safari life is more austere. The lodges are idyllic and imaginative in their siting and design. The Tanzanians are friendly, the service is willing, but you must be prepared for simple food, for shortages and power cuts. This is the Third World, proud but poor, where even soap is a luxury. But the rewards for going to Tanzania are the finest game sanctuaries in Africa:

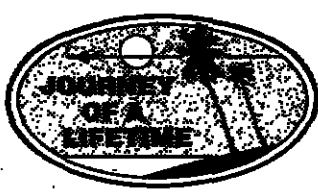
Lake Manyara, Ngorongoro Crater and the Serengeti, a national park the size of Holland.

If Serengeti has a rival among Africa's wild places, then it is Zambia's Luangwa Valley. Here the landscape is very different from the open savannahs of East Africa. On either side of the broad Luangwa river and its oxbow lagoons are flood plains covered with shady trees: figs and baobabs, sausage trees with strange pendulous fruit, pond and dark winterboms, dark ebony groves and endless glades of autumnal woodland. Huge concentrations of elephant and other game live in the valley, including hippo, black rhino, lion, leopard and the handsome greater kudu. The lodges - Chinzombo, Nsefu, Mfuwe, Chibemba - are excellent in every way. These are your bases from which to explore, either on game drives in open Land Rovers, or on foot. This is where walking safari holidays were pioneered two decades ago, and a walk in the Luangwa, in the company of an armed guard, is still one of Africa's last great adventures.

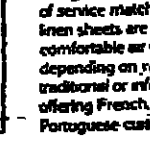
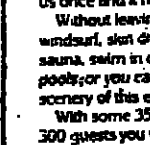
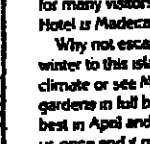
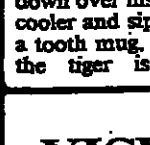
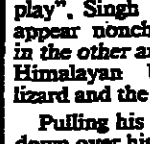
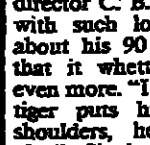
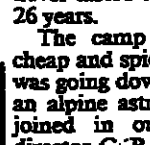
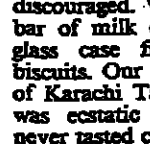
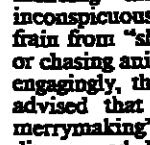
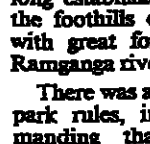
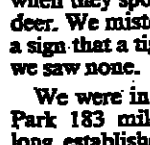
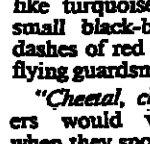
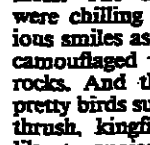
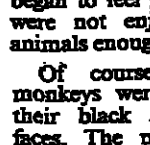
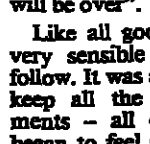
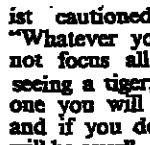
There are others. In Zimbabwe you can canoe with Jeff Struthers into the backwaters of the beautiful Matusadona national park on the shores of Lake Kariba, within yards of hippo and giant tuskers. In Rwanda you can climb the slopes of extinct volcanoes, foot-slogging through the rain forest in search of rare mountain gorillas. In northern Kenya there are camel safaris among the sand rivers and burning horoscopes of the Samburu country.

As I said at the beginning, everything in Africa bites. But the safari bug is worst of all. Once bitten, you will live with it forever, and lie awake sometimes, as I do, longing for the night sounds of the bush; the choirs of tree frogs and cicadas, the whoop of hyenas, and somewhere, not far off, the resounding grunt of a lion, padding through the starlight on big soft paws.

Brian Jackman
The author is a journalist on The Sunday Times and author of The Marsh Lions (Elm Tree Books and Papermac).



TOP CAT



Aliens abroad get wise to the secrets of the tiger hunt

dangerous as is commonly believed.

"To the tiger, man looks an alien creature with his two legs and upright walk and he will never attack him, but accidents do happen and then the label man-eater is slapped on him," Singh talked about Project Tiger, which began in 1973 when the tiger population was down to 1,800. The project set up reserves throughout India. Today there are more than 3,000 "lords of the jungle".

We went out by elephant twice a day. Just before six, the elephants were brought round to the camp. The rangers hunched in their army greatcoats and rifles slung over their shoulders, would climb onto the mahouts and the mahouts would clasp their hands in prayer. The mahouts would give the elephant's forehead a quick crack with a heavy metal goad, making us wince.

"Oh, madam, his forehead is 20cm thick, so it is no more than a tickle," the mahout assured everyone, hitting the creature again. Its dignity unimpaired, the elephant would pad across the gold yellow fields onto a tiger track.

The elephants were surprisingly graceful. They stepped carefully over fallen tree trunks, and softly eased themselves down steep river banks. Every so often there was a noise like a cistern as an elephant munched on a fig tree branch.

'Porcupine and peacock as an appetizer'

For a week we cheerfully followed the tiger's spoor. We learnt a lot about its habits, that it likes porcupine and peacock as an appetizer, deer about once a week and keeps its system cleansed with a mixture of sand and grass.

We spent a second week in the south at another Project Tiger reserve at Periyar, in Kerala, not far from Cochin. More famous for elephants, it also boasts 34 tigers. But though we sat up all night in machans we did not see as much as the tip of a tiger's tail.

Friends in London had told us about a place where we were likely to see a tiger. They also said that if we told anyone about it, they would never speak to us again. The forest at Ranthambhor was their secret place.

Nobody in Delhi knew much about it and that was an encouraging sign. We caught a train to Sawai Madhopur, the nearest point to the forest in the province of Rajasthan. The train took seven hours and we passed the time propped up with pillows eating posh egg, tea and fruity Britannia cakes. Old women with snake ankle-bracelets jostled on the platforms with beggars in saffron, their worldly possessions in sacks on poles.

We were staying at a lodge on top of a hill, a tiny fifth-century palace of pink stone once used

by the local maharajah for picnics. Our room was lit by candles and through filigree windows we could see over the plains. Tea was served in a romantic minaret of the palace overlooking Jugalnath lake and a valley where the sloth bear and tiger liked to wander. But by now we were doubtful about the latter. "I give you a 90 per cent guarantee that you will see a tiger within half an hour of looking", a senior ranger promised.

We set out at 5.30pm in a jeep for the reserve. "The animals are alarm-calling", the ranger said with a hiss. He stood up with binoculars and focussed on the movement in the long grass, where spotted deer were giving each other gabbled warnings. But while he searched the faraway grass, there right beside us was a young tiger. The tiger stood at the corner of the sandy path just a few feet from us, coolly staring at us. The peacocks were shrieking and the mahouts were leaping. And there, after three weeks, was our tiger.

He snarled handsomely round the jeep, yawning and gave a light skip into the long grass. The tiger left tracks in the sand, but we did not need them now. Even the rangers were elated. "Digar, digar" they

whispered, their voices spilling out the words with excitement.

The rest of the stay at Ranthambhor was spent pleasantly. We always went out at dawn when the sky was a golden pink and there was the first glimmer of a fire near the shrine to the god Shiva which looked like an Easter egg with gaudy drapes of gold and red paper.

Fateh Singh Rathore, the field director at Ranthambhor took us in his open jeep terrifyingly close to some tiger cubs. He was a commanding figure with a great handlebar moustache, who wore a seersucker and American army gloves.

One morning he told his driver to run back to the lodge one morning for petrol. "Surely he could have been attacked on the two-mile run by a tiger?" we suggested. Fateh Singh dug his gloved hands in his pockets and said: "No self-respecting tiger would bother eating such a silly fellow."

The forest is one of India's most exciting tiger reserves. And until now, it has been a best kept secret. Go there and hear Fateh Singh wryly describe a 1,100 tiger shoot at a special reserve for viceroys as "perhaps a well meant exercise in conservation - ahead of its time".

Ann Morrow

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11 & 18 Nov	Costa del Sol	Shells Pointe TM	3	F/R	£129	£169
5 Nov	Majesty	Torremore	3	N/R	£116	£156
12 & 19 Nov	Majesty	Burton Sol	3+	N/R	£135	£178
12 & 19 Nov	Majesty	Tahago	3+	N/R	£137	£169
12 & 19 Nov	Majesty	Jensen Sol	3	N/R	£125	£169
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4 Nov	Tenerife	Rosetta Club Arts	2+	S/C	£179	£229
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11 & 18 Nov	Tenerife	Los Digos	4	N/R	£194	£268
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7 Nov	Gran Canaria	Escorial	3	N/R	£215	£289
14 Nov	Gran Canaria	Don Miguel	3	N/R	£209	£289
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21 & 28 Nov	Gran Canaria	Jacarandas	3	S/C	£199	£185
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27 Oct & 3 Nov	Lanzarote	La Palma Arts	2+	S/C	£169	£205
27 Oct & 3 Nov	Lanzarote	Rocas Negras Arts	3+	S/C	£189	£224
27 Oct & 3 Nov	Lanzarote	La Santa Arts	3+	S/C	£189	£229
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Investment

Looking to individual portfolios

Young investment management group Fraser Henderson, has decided to postpone expansion in the cut-throat business of unit trusts (it runs two small ones) to concentrate on individual portfolio management where it has built up about £10m funds handled for 80 accounts.

Unlike many dealing with discretionary portfolios, the group is happy to hear from clients who can call in any time for a chat. It sends round a detailed assessment of any share purchased and will also report if things do not go well.

The cost is a reasonable 1 per cent of funds but there is a minimum of £400, implying minimum portfolios of £400,000. Fraser will put smaller amounts into a portfolio of unit trusts for a lower fee.

An important aspect of the service is the administrative arrangement with Lloyds Bank. The bank holds client assets completely separate from those of the management company which operates under a contract to manage the money but can not get direct access to it. This clients themselves must apply to withdraw funds.

With this arrangement, Fraser Henderson hopes to have got ahead of the Gower Report on Investor Protection which is expected to recommend such compulsory fund segregation.

Commodity risks

Actor's tale of a fortune lost in futures

Mr Michael Goldie, an actor, entrusted £70,000 to well-known American stockbroker Merrill Lynch in October 1981. In less than a year he had lost almost the entire sum, the proceeds from selling his house.

His aim was to invest the money to keep ahead of inflation. Not knowing very much about shares or investment he thought he should find a good stockbroker to manage his money for him. A friend told him that Merrill Lynch was the largest firm of stockbrokers in the world, so he phoned their London office.

On his own admission Mr Goldie was very foolish

That was his undoing. He was not sure which department he wanted, so eventually the switchboard put him through to commodities. Within 11 months he had lost £70,000 in the commodity futures market on everything from pork bellies to cocoa.

On his own admission, Goldie was incredibly foolish. His story illustrates the fact that the price of holding on to your money is eternal vigilance. But it is very hard to fathom why a firm like Merrill Lynch should allow an unsophisticated investor of relatively modest means to gamble his money

away in the high risk world of commodity futures.

Mr Goldie met two Merrill Lynch executives who told him he could expect a return of about 17 per cent a year in a commodity futures account.

In what must have been the understatement of the year, he warned that commodities are at the volatile end of the market. He signed the standard Risk Disclosure Statement that all American dealers must present to clients, but cannot remember reading the small print.

In the weeks after he signed the Merrill Lynch document, he found he could not understand the activity sheets that dropped through the letter box every few days. Otherwise it would not have come as such a shock as when Merrill Lynch account executive, Mr Elliott Starr, phoned to tell him that he had lost \$50,000 and please could he come and have lunch to discuss it.

At lunch he was asked about his personal life. "I thought I was being asked to be given an explanation about the losses, not be subjected to an inquisition," Mr Goldie said.

Mr Starr assured him he was going to take the account under his own wing in the hope of recouping the losses. Then a few months later, in August 1982, he phoned Mr Goldie with the news that there was practically no money left. "I was absolutely shattered. I do not even know where I went



Goldie... absolutely shattered

or what I did for the next couple of days," Mr Goldie says. When he did get back to his Notting Hill flat, Mr Starr informed him that he had made him \$12,500 in gold futures. Could he put up another £10,000, and start another account or did he want his money back?

At this point Mr Goldie understandably preferred to take his remaining money and run.

Merrill Lynch refuses to comment on Mr Goldie's case. Its legal department told me: "Any investor could have lost

as much money with a firm of London stockbrokers."

But if an investor was as unhappy with a United Kingdom stockbroker as Mr Goldie is with Merrill Lynch he could ultimately complain to the Stock Exchange. But Merrill Lynch does not come under the jurisdiction of the London Stock Exchange or anyone else able to deal with consumer complaints.

If Mr Goldie finds grounds for taking action he faces the long and expensive prospect of litigation, probably in the

United States.

One feature of the way his account was managed that alarmed Mr Goldie was the amount of money that went on commissions. On some days the amount was as high as \$7,000 according to the activity schedules - commodity futures by their nature are actively traded. Mr Goldie's investments were "day traded" that is, the positions were closed each night. This protects the investor from overnight swings in the markets - but it also means that a new commission is payable on the new position opened the next day. Account executives such as Mr Starr are remunerated on a commission basis.

The commission shown on the activities schedule adds up to over \$30,000. But during the early summer of 1982 \$42,000 of it was put back into Mr Goldie's account (which at that point was nearly empty) without explanation.

In the final weeks astonishingly large positions were taken, some running into several million dollars, presumably in an attempt to recoup the previous losses.

Mr Goldie's case, however, is not an isolated one. Dozens of United Kingdom investors have lost their savings in the commodity futures market with big name firms. Last year 200 people lost several millions between them in the "Bond Ginny Mac Spread", a strategy promoted by Bache.

This strategy, incidentally, was not marketed to investors in the United States. British investors are now suing Bache.

Merrill Lynch settled with a United Kingdom investor out of court earlier this year, after he started legal proceedings against the firm - again over his losses in commodity futures.

Mr David Harcourt, chairman of the committee attempting to set up a system of self-regulation for the market, says: "We were in touch with Merrill Lynch over Mr Goldie's case, but they seemed to come up with a reasonable explanation."

In a single day he lost \$49,000 on gold futures

But we are very concerned about the bad publicity surrounding the American brokers' activities in the commodities market.

"What we really need and are trying to set up to cope with this sort of case is a complaints procedure, where the investing public can come for advice if they think they have been badly treated," Mr Harcourt added.

What is clearly needed - and not just in the commodity markets - is an investors ombudsman.

Margaret Drummond

Share offer

Latest plan to ward off the taxman

Investors are being offered the chance to buy shares in Little Aston Hospital, which plans to build a 50-bed private hospital at Sutton Coldfield in the West Midlands.

The hospital development is the latest in a series of schemes being developed using the proceeds of cash calls to the public. Earlier this month the directors of the Caldeira Independent Hospital offered shares to the public to help fund its £3.1m scheme to build a 36-bed hospital in Leeds.

Two other hospital groups - London Private Health Group and Swindon Private Hospital - have already launched themselves on the Unlisted Securities Market.

The latest offer for sale, by Little Aston, gives shareholders the opportunity to claim tax concessions of up to 75 per cent on the shares they buy. Aitken House, the financial and banking services group, is arranging the offer of 1,360,000 shares at 1.80p each in the new company.

It has said that the Inland Revenue has given provisional approval clearance to the scheme for qualification for tax relief under the Government's Business Expansion Scheme.

The directors of Little Aston Hospital include Mr John Stead, the chairman, formerly of the Midland Bank.

Income - plus growth

The need for both income and capital growth is probably one of the most commonplace among investors. Unfortunately, fixed-interest securities which provide income offer little or no opportunity for capital growth and high-income unit trusts or equity-based investments pay dividends only half-yearly.

Chieftain unit trust management has found an answer which provides regular monthly income from four of its trusts and you do not have to worry about how many units in each to purchase. Average return before tax is 8.5 per cent - but there is, of course, the chance of capital growth.

The table shows the estimated income from an investment of £10,000 in the Chieftain Monthly Income Plan, spread between the Preference and Gilt High Income, Income Growth and Special Income Situations Funds. Special Income Situations Trust is a new fund designed for those investors who have capital growth as their first requirement, but also need a reasonable income.

Chieftain says it is the first of its trusts to have the chance to invest in graded options which should improve the capital performance.

Minimum investment is £500 and the charges are the usual 5 per cent spread between bid and offer price and 1 per cent per annum on the value of the fund.

		Gross Dividend	Investment of £10,000
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February 28	Income & Growth	3.52	88.00
March 31	High Income	2.33	58.25
April 30	Preference & Gilt	3.05	76.25
May 31	Special Income Situations	2.88	72.00
June 30	High Income	2.33	58.25
July 31	Preference & Gilt	3.05	76.25
August 31	Income & Growth	3.52	88.00
September 30	High Income	2.33	58.25
October 31	Preference & Gilt	3.05	76.25
November 30	Special Income Situations	2.88	72.00
December 31	High Income	2.33	58.25
	Total	8.58	858.00

Special Income Situations	5.75% p.a. launch gross yield
Income & Growth	7.08% p.a. current gross yield
High Income	9.32% p.a. current gross yield
Preference & Gilt	12.19% p.a. current gross yield

Gross yields as at October 1, 1983.



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REVIEW Video

If Shakespeare be your cup of tea, play on...

One accepts that Shakespeare may not have the same commercial clout as such current video favourites as *Mad Max II* and *The Evil Dead*, but even so just four tapes - apart from feature films - seems a poor representation. Of course Antony and Cleopatra will still be there long after *Mad Max* has been consigned to the margin of cinema history; the video business, however, works on the here and now.

These four cassettes have in common that they are all taken from television programmes broadcast by ATV in the early 1970s. Their appearance on the Precision Video label is explained by the fact that both ATV (now Central) and Precision are subsidiaries of the giant entertainment group, once synonymous with the name of Lord Grade, ACC.

I start with *The Comedy of Errors*, the slightest play of the four but technically the most interesting presentation. Originally it was a Royal Shakespeare Company production by Trevor Nunn, fast, inventive and marvellously entertaining. In adapting the piece for television, the idea was to combine the theatrical immediacy of the stage production with the demands of the small screen, in an almost Brechtian preliminary, abolishing the mystique of the fourth wall, we see the audience taking their seats and the actors already on stage. Throughout, the audience's laughter and applause is transmitted, and every now and again the camera cuts to their faces.

At the same time, the action is being presented in television terms, with plenty of camera movement and big close-ups (and another Brechtian device) actors addressing themselves directly to the lens. This treatment may work better with a trifle like *The Comedy of Errors* than with the big tragedies, but I found the experiment entirely successful.

Antony and Cleopatra has a

The Comedy of Errors (130 mins) Precision Video, £47.50
Antony and Cleopatra (162 mins) Precision Video, £47.50
The Merchant of Venice (128 mins) Precision Video, £47.50
Twelfth Night (103 mins) Precision Video, £40.99

more conventional television staging, making much of the intimacy of the close-up but with no audience participation. The production is another of Trevor Nunn's for the RSC, one using the minimum of props and virtually no sets. Richard Johnson's Anthony is a fine study of a man in decline, but the production belongs to that powerful and intelligent actress Janet Suzman, a truly commanding queen of the Nile.

The Merchant of Venice is Jonathan Miller's interpretation, performed by the National Theatre and brought forward in time to the late nineteenth century so as to emphasize Miller's view that this is essentially a play about money.

The centrepiece is Laurence Olivier's Shylock, a mesmerizing performance full of nuances of speech and gesture; Shylock's final humiliation is acting of sustained brilliance. My only reservation is that what worked triumphantly on the stage sometimes seems a little overblown for the small screen.

Twelfth Night was a television original, with no previous stage history. There is much to enjoy and admire, including Joan Plowright's Viola and Alec Guinness's Malvolio, though sad to relate in the week of his death, the Sir Toby of Ralph Richardson was not one of his more subtle efforts. Tommy Steele, in the relatively minor part of Feste, gets second billing and it is that sort of enterprise: relying more on star names than the coherence of an integrated production.

Peter Waymark



Great shakes on the small screen: Janet Suzman and Richard Johnson in *Antony and Cleopatra* (top); Pippe Guard and Judi Dench in *The Comedy of Errors* (below); Laurence Olivier in *The Merchant of Venice* (right)

Perfect recordings guaranteed - for a lifetime

When it comes to buying blank video tapes for recording off television, it is usually a question of "never mind the brand, feel the price". All the market research points the same way: we choose a tape not on the maker's name but because it is the cheapest.

Over the last year prices have come steadily down and the current average, in so far as it is possible to arrive at one in a volatile market, is around £6.50 for a three-hour tape in the VHS format. But it only takes a bit of shopping around to discover exactly the same tapes at £5.50 or less.

No one has convincingly established that there is a discernible difference among the half dozen leading brands -

at least not to the eyes and ears of the majority of video viewers. One may have a slight edge on colour, another on sound, but overall they are much the same.

Not surprisingly, no brand has managed to acquire a distinctive image. But 3M, which manufactures video cassettes under the Scotch label, is hoping to change this with a new product carrying a unique guarantee.

The guarantee is that however many times television programmes are recorded on the tape, the picture quality of the tape will never deteriorate. Up to now it has been generally accepted that re-recording will eventually cause the picture to suffer. But 3M claims that its

new tape gives as good an image after 1,000 - even 2,000 - recordings as on the very first one.

My immediate reaction was that however impressive the guarantee might sound, it would not have much relevance for me. My inclination, when recording from television, is to choose items to keep.

But that, apparently, is not typical. According to surveys conducted among video owners, 60 per cent of recordings are wiped clean within a week and 88 per cent within a month. And since its new tape will cost no more, 3M would seem to have a marketing winner. There are, however, two qualifications. The guarantee may cover re-recording but it does

not apply to repeated playing of the same material. In repeat playing, 3M makes no claim to be superior to other tapes.

The other reservation is that even on re-recording, many tapes on the market do last a very long time before the picture becomes significantly worse. Even the previous 3M cassette easily took 500 recordings in its stride.

The research says that on average a tape is used to make 20 recordings a month. If that is so, to reach up to 500 recordings will take more than two years, which may not be a lifetime but is more than reasonable value, particularly if the prices of tapes continue to fall.

P.W.

Bait to tempt the novice fisherman

Few sports have inspired as much literature as the noble art of angling but then few can be traced back as far. Over the centuries writers have either enlarged on the science and skills or extolled the contemplative, rural virtues of what has become Britain's largest participatory sport.

In the age of the video it is hardly surprising that film-makers have started to add cassettes on angling to libraries which already include highlights of other major sporting competitions or guides to basic techniques.

Books leave the reader trying to visualize both the techniques and the waters to be fished, while a video can take him out and put him by the side of the angler.

The angler in the case of *Angler's Corner* is Bernard Venables, aided by a number of experts in particular types of fishing. The series was originally made in the late 1960s and has a slightly dated air but it is extremely instructive.

Each of the two cassettes consists of 15-minute films covering ways of catching a species. Mr Venables provides a commentary and introduces a sequence of fishing. Methods are described carefully so that the angler can follow the action of a bait or fly. One cassette covers bream, tench, roach and chub. The viewer is shown anglers on canal waters in Somerset and a reach of the Avon in Hampshire as he is guided through the habits of the fish and the various techniques.

The cassette on salmon, grayling and trout was filmed on the Lune in the Lake District, the Wharfe in Yorkshire and the Kennet in Berkshire. The salmon sequence deals with spinning using an old-fashioned split cane rod, while grayling are sought with wet fly or worms. The trout section is split into two, covering both dry and wet fly.

The dialogue is very stilted at times but the video should prove useful for someone just starting out. There is plenty of good detail and sound, basic advice.

The series built around the adventures of Jack Charlton.

Angler's Corner (60 mins) IPC Video, £19.50
Go Fishing With Jack Charlton (30 mins) Thom EMI, £19.95
The Art of Fly Tying (57 mins) Videorama, £37.95

the former England footballer and keen angler, is a much more modern production.

These are six films, ranging right across the world of angling from sea, weeds to coarse fishing. The style is far less formal with Mr Charlton ambling easily through each one, aided by an expert in the particular field. As the two men



The big one: Jack Charlton

fish or examine the prospects of angling, Mr Charlton gently draws out information from his partner.

The series is perfectly all right if one just wants a pleasant half hour with Mr Charlton on the subject of fishing. But the overall effect is rather haphazard.

In my view, the time would be better spent with something like *The Art of Fly Tying*. Most books on the subject give very little illustrative instruction on how to construct flies. The video cassette is the ideal way to remedy this, allowing the beginner to stop and start the film as he works.

Each fly is made on the video as the camera watches and Ken Hyatt, the tier, gives a good running commentary as he works.

Stewart Tendler

PREVIEW Theatre

Out of Town

BIRMINGHAM: Repertory Theatre (021 236 4455). *The Devil's Disciple* by George Bernard Shaw. Until Nov 12, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm, Sat at 4pm. *Twelfth Night* by William Shakespeare. Until Oct 22, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm, Sat at 4pm.

BRIGHTON: Theatre Royal (0273 254485). *Back to Back* by John Galsworthy. Until Oct 22, Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 8.15pm, Sun at 2.30pm and 8.15pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm. *Twelfth Night* by William Shakespeare. Until Oct 22, Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 8.15pm, Sun at 2.30pm and 8.15pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm.

BROMLEY: Churchill (460 6677/5838). *Stardust* by Ted Willis. Until Nov 5, Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 8pm. *New comedy* in its first production. *George Bernard Shaw's* *Arms and the Man* by George Bernard Shaw. Until Oct 22, Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm, Sat at 4pm.

CARDIFF: Sherman (0222 30451). *The Cenci* by John Webster. Until Oct 22, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm. *Twelfth Night* by William Shakespeare. Until Oct 22, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm.

EDINBURGH: Traverse (031 226 2633). *Die Hölle* (The Hell) by Carl Sternheim. Opens Tues at 8pm. *Twelfth Night* by William Shakespeare. Until Oct 22, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm.

GLASGOW: Citizens (041 428 5561). *Rosencrantz and Guildenstern Are Dead* by Tom Stoppard. Until Oct 22, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm.

GUILDFORD: Yvonne Arnaud (0432 60191). *Keeping Down with the Joneses* by John Chapman. Until Oct 22, Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm.

HARLEIGH: Theatre Arundley (0766 766667). *House of Cards* by Michael Frayn. Until Oct 22, Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm.

IPSWICH: Wolsey (0473 53725). *Twelfth Night* by William Shakespeare. Until Oct 22, Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm.

LEATHERHEAD: Thordike (0372 377677). *Die Hölle* (The Hell) by Carl Sternheim. Until Oct 22, Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm.

Allen Davis), this thriller is on route for the West End, and the cast includes Peter Adamson ("Len Fairclough"), Hayley Mills and Simon Ward.

LIVERPOOL: Playhouse (051 709 8363). *Alfie* by Bill Naughton. Until Oct 29, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8pm and 8.15pm.

MANCHESTER: Contact (061 273 5696). *When the Wind Blows* by Raymond Briggs. Until Nov 5, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm.

NEWCASTLE: Playhouse (0632 264271). *Twelfth Night* by William Shakespeare. Until Oct 22, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8pm.

SCARBOROUGH: Stephen Joseph Theatre in the Round (0723 70541). *It Could Be Any One of Us* by Alan Ayckbourn. Until Dec 31, in repertory. Tues at 8.30pm (sold out), Tues-Fri at 7.30pm.

STRATFORD: Royal Shakespeare (0793 255623). *Measure for Measure*. Today and Wed at 7.30pm. *Twelfth Night* by William Shakespeare. Until Oct 22, Mon-Fri at 7.30pm, Sat at 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm.

WINDSOR: Theatre Royal (07535 53888). *A Song at Twilight* by Noel Coward. Until Oct 22, Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 4.45 and 8pm.

WORTHING: Connaught (0903 36333). *Alf for Mary* by Harold Brooke and Kay Bannerman. Until Oct 22, Mon-Fri at 7.45pm, Sat at 8pm; matinees Thurs at 2.30pm.

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PREVIEW Galleries

ALBERT: HIS LIFE AND WORK Royal College of Art, Kensington Gore, London SW7 (584 5020). Until Jan 22, daily (inc Sun) 10am-6.30pm (Wed until 5pm). Exhibition about the nineteenth century Prince Consort. More than 400 items, many lent by the Queen, include paintings, jewelry, commemorative china and some of Prince Albert's personal belongings from Windsor and Osborne. Sponsored by The Observer and the Midland Bank.

REALISM THROUGH INFORMALITY: Leger Galleries, 13 Old Bond Street, London W1 (823 3538). Until Nov 25, Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm. The show is subtitled "The Conversation Piece in Eighteenth Century Britain", but only a handful of the works are true conversation pieces. However, the easy realism which characterized so much

painting of the period is evident both in the work of famous names like Gainsborough and Zoffany and in the more obscure caricatures and portraits by William Doughty. There is also an annex of works by Joseph Wright of Derby.

THE ARTISTS OF THE YELLOW BOOK: Clarendon Gallery, 8 Vigo Street, London W1 (439 4567) until Nov 1; and Parkin Gallery, 11 Motcomb Street, London SW1 (235 8144) until Nov 4. Mon-Fri 10am-6pm, Sat 10am-1pm. Photographs and portraits of Oscar Wilde, drawings by Beardsley, posters and playbills from the 1890s and selected works by Shannon and Ricketts, Whistler, Sickert and Beerbohm, form a splendid composite picture of the period.

ADRIANA SIMOTOVA/STANISLAV KOLIBAL: Riverside Gallery, Crisp Road, London W6 (741 2251). Until Nov 13, Tues-Sun noon-8pm. A show devoted to two leading Czech artists: Simotova, originally a representative of the realist school, is known for making sculptures out of layers of black and white paper or metal gauze; Kolibal has also left figurative painting in favour of constructivist work, in the form of complex abstractions combining elements of painting, drawing and sculpture.

RODIN AND FRENCH GENIUS: Bruton Gallery, Bruton, Somerset (074881 2205). Until Oct 28, Mon to Sat, 10am-5.30pm. Balzac and Victor Hugo are among the 14 bronzes by Auguste Rodin in an exhibition spanning a century of French figurative sculpture. Sculptors Jean Baptiste Carpeaux, Jules Aimé Dalou, Emile Anton Bourdelle, Robert Wierick, Stephan Budin and Jean Caron complete the show.

Also recommended: Beirut Rod McCallin: In his restless and uncompromising confrontation with the reality of mankind's brutality and stupidity, McCallin goes from strength to strength. Olympus Gallery, W1 (491 7591). Until Oct 28, Mon-Fri 11am-7pm.

Leonid Andreyev: Delightfully fresh-looking colour prints of family and friends at his home near St. Petersburg. School of Slavonic Studies, Senate House, University of London, Malet Street, London WC1 (637 4934). Next Mon to Fri only.

ROYAL BALLET: Covent Garden (240 1066). Today, Wed, Thurs, Fri at 7.30pm. MacMillan's *Manon* returns to the repertory tonight, and Natalia Makarova joins the company to dance it with Anthony Dowell as Des Grieux. David Wall as Lescaut. Lesley Collier has the lead on Wed with Wall switching to Des Grieux. Stephen Jefferies as Lescaut. Makarova and Jay Jolley are in *Volunteers* (Thurs) on a bill with *A Wedding Bouquet* and *A Month in the Country*. Fiona Chadwick dances her first Swan Lake (Fri) with Jefferies as Siegfried.

FESTIVAL BALLET: Manchester, Palace (061 236 8822). Until Oct 22 (except Sun, Mon) at 7.30pm; matinees Sat and Wed at 2.30pm. The company premiere of Cranko's *Olegin*, his best full-evening ballet, on Tues has Patricia Ruanne and Ben van Cauwenbergh in the leads. Mary McKeen and Alexander

DANCE: Various young choreographers

could always be relied on to make a first-rate product." Patrick Ward, who always knew precisely what he wanted, says Grove was unsurpassed when it came to prints.

Michael Young

The Gerry Grove Memorial Exhibition, featuring work by Jane Bown, Bryn Campbell, Patrick Ward, Eamonn McCabe, Sally Fear, Bert Hardy, Ian Berry and Sally Soames is at The Photographers' Gallery, 5 Great Newport Street, London WC2 (240 1969). Tues-Sat 11am-7pm.

LINDSAY KEMP: Sadler's Wells (278 8916). Tues until Oct 28, Mon-Sat at 7.30pm, matinees Sat at 2.30pm. The Wells are billing Kemp's company as part of their dance series, but is it dance? His *Midsummer Night's Dream*, the first week's offering, is described as daring, in the style of a Victorian pantomime, and probably not suitable for children.

DANCE UMBRELLA: The Place (387 0031). Sat and Sun at 8pm. ICA (630 2647). Tues and Wed at 8pm and 9.30pm, Thurs and Fri at 8pm. Various young choreographers

show their work at The Place today and tomorrow. Micha Bergasa dances his solo *Spontaneous Junction* at ICA Tues, Wed, with Laurie Booth, Giovanna Rogante and Nicholas Cincione providing the second house. Mary Fulkerson's new programme from Dartington is there Thurs, Fri.

TARA RAJIKUMAR: The Place (387 0031). Tues at 8pm. Two Indian dance styles, Kathakali and Mohiniattam, feature in the first of a non-western dance series extending until early December.

ON TOUR: Ballet Rambert are at Newcastle today (Theatre Royal, 0632 220261) and Oxford (Apollo, 0865 244544) next Tues-Sat, with programmes mainly of recent productions. London Contemporary Dance Theatre, also with many new productions, perform next Mon-Sat at the Arts Centre, University of Warwick (0203 417471).

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Bare stage: Sinead Cusack, Bruce Myers and Tom Manton in *The Custom of the Country* at the Pit

Customers of gold, flesh and dreams

David Jones, an associate director of the Royal Shakespeare Company, returns after an absence of five years to direct the world premiere of *The Custom of the Country* by Nicholas Wright, opening in The Pit next Wednesday. Since he was last with the company, Jones has been in America, as artistic director of Brooklyn Academy in New York and Professor of Drama at Yale University.

More recently he branched out into films, directing his first feature film *Betrayal*, by Harold Pinter, which has just opened in London. In the next couple of months his production of *Pericles* will be shown in the BBC's Shakespeare series.

Terry Hands, RSC joint artistic director, sent. The

Custom of the Country to Jones in New York after Wright, a former director of the Royal Court's Theatre Upstairs, had showed it to him.

"I was very excited by the script. It is a remarkable piece of writing, with a bizarre, outrageous style, a black comedy reminiscent of Joe Orton, and unlike anything I have tackled before," Jones says.

It is set in 1890 in south-west Africa, where a young missionary falls in love with his only convert. Sinead Cusack plays Daisy Bone, an English brothel keeper, and Sara Kestelman is Mrs van Es, a mining magnate, who between them sell flesh, gold and dreams. "The play asks which customs should be followed. It is very much about appetites and greed."

It is still theatrically gripping and full of psychological and political nuance. Excellent direction by Maria Albiol at an impressive cost led by Ian Ogilvy and Angela Thorne.

THE HARD SHOULDER: Fortune (636 2238). Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 5.30pm and 8.30pm; matinees Wed at 2.30pm. Enjoyable bitter comedy starring Stephen Moore as a fledgling property tycoon unexpectedly tolled by motorway plans. Witty and thoughtful, it combines well observed social satire with a sinister political parable.

MR CINDERS: Fortune (636 2238). Mon-Fri at 8pm, Sat at 5.30pm and 8.30pm; matinees Thurs at 3pm. Packed with enchanting songs and boasting a witty performance by Denis Lawson of acrobatic brilliance, Vivian Ellis's 1929 musical recasts *Cinderella* in the anyone-for-tennis age. Modest staging (originally at the King's Head); but the production's speed and sparkle make it an intoxicating evening.

A MOON FOR THE MISBEHOTTEN: Mermaid (226 5588). Mon-Sat at 7.45pm. David Leveaux's delightful and very moving production of O'Neill's last play, a big success at the Riverside, transfers up east. Towering performances from Frances de la Tour and Ian Bannen make the most of the ripe Irish wit as well as the tragic romance.

THE RIVALS: Olivier (226 2252). Mon and Tues at 7.15pm, Wed at 2pm and 7.15pm. In repertory with

Jones has found the transition back to theatre after filming *Betrayal* difficult, and is glad that he is not working in a large theatre. "Working in the smaller space is more like filming, with the same demands on absolute truthfulness. I am much more interested in digging into characters than in expanding performances."

It is an indication that after many years in the theatre, as well as television, David Jones is likely to be concentrating on films as his main challenge.

Christopher Warman

The Custom of the Country, opens at The Pit, Barbican Centre, Silk Street, London EC2 on Oct 19, at 8pm. Preview tonight, Mon and Tues at 7.30pm. Box office 628 8756.

GUYE and DOLLE (today at 2pm and 7.15pm) and *Tales From Hollywood* (Thurs and Fri at 7.15pm). Peter Wood's sparkling revival of Sheridan fulfils the promise of his cast list. Geraldine McEwan as a young but hilariously affected Mrs Malaprop. Sir Michael Horden gaily and irascible, Patrick Ryecart as a witty hero.

A STREETCAR NAMED DESIRE: Greenwich (863 7755). Until Oct 22, Mon-Sat 7.45pm; matinees Sat at 2.30pm. Gripping new revival of Tennessee Williams's masterpiece, interestingly reinterpreted by director Alan Striecken and with an overwhelming performance by Sheila Gillett.

THE TOOTH OF CRIME: Rush (743 3388). Until Oct 22, Tues-Sun at 8pm. Sam Shepard's classic study of a battle between has-been and up-and-coming rock idols returns with exhilarating clarity and bravura in Black Theatre Co-operative's production.

WOZZA ALBERTI: Criterion (636 2216). Mon-Fri at 8.30pm, Sat at 5.30pm and 8.30pm. Black South Africa's cry from the heart. Visceral in multiple part doubling and storytelling on a bare stage. Percy Mwa and Mbongeni Ngema enact the often funny, finally heartbreaking consequences of Christ's choice of Sothra's Johannesburg for his second coming, adoption as white propaganda figure, arrest as a Communist agitator, and resurrection on the third day with Albert Lutulu and Steve Biko.

Critics' choice

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT: Lyric Hammersmith (741 2311). Last performances today at 4pm and 7.45pm. Redacted with a superb cast including Michael Pennington and Paola Dionisotti, this production by Yuri Lyubimov of the Taganka Theatre, Moscow, is an exceptional theatrical event.

THE FAWN: Cottesloe (628 2252). Wed and Thurs at 7.30pm. In repertory with *Antigone* (today, Mon and Tues at 7.30pm, today at 2.30pm) and *Glengarry Glen Ross* (Flamboyant, witty and thoughtful National Theatre revival of John Muriel's Jacobean comedy which combines contemporary satire with some strawed vignettes of the war between the sexes. Bernard Lloyd's virtuosity and intelligence as a duke observing in disguise (shades of *Measure for Measure*) hold it all together).

GLENGARRY GLEN ROSS: Cottesloe (628 2252). Fri at 7.30pm. In repertory with *The Fawn* and *Antigone*. David Mamet's maniacal account of the shark-eat-sport world of US real-estate salesmen has a cast including Jack Shepherd and Tony Haygarth in top form do it justice.

HAPPY FAMILY: Duke of York's (636 5122). Mon-Thurs at 8pm, Fri and Sat at 5.45pm and 8.30pm. Gles Cooper's clever, disturbing 1980s comedy about three grown-up siblings imprisoned in childhood

Percentage of population aged 65 and over

1950 1955 1960 1965 1970 1975 1980 1985 1990 1995 2000 2005 2010 2015 2020 2025 2030 2035 2040 2045 2050

Japan Germany United States United Kingdom France Italy Soviet Union China India Africa Latin America and the Caribbean

THE WEEK AHEAD

Today

SOUTH AFRICAN GRAND PRIX: The world motor racing drivers' championship will be decided today, in the last race of the season over the 77 laps of the Kyalami circuit. Alan Prost, trying to become the first Frenchman to take the title, is only two points ahead of the 1981 champion, Nelson Piquet of Brazil, and the final contest is likely to be between these two. The race starts at 12.30pm, British time, and is covered live on Grandstand, BBC1.

HENRI GAUDIER-BRZESKA: A retrospective exhibition of works by the French sculptor who settled in England in 1911 but died prematurely four years later, aged 24. The influences of Rodin and, later, of primitive sculpture, Epstein, Modigliani and Archipenko are reflected in 50 sculptures and 70 related drawings. Kettle's Yard Gallery, Cambridge (0223 352124). Until Nov 20. Mon-Sat 12.30-5.30pm; Sun 2-5.30pm. Then on tour to Bristol and York.

Tomorrow

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS: Top women tennis players compete for £100,000 in prize money in the Datsun Challenge, the richest indoor tournament in Europe. The number one seed is Chris Lloyd but British eyes will be on the rising star, Jo Durie, who has reached the semi-finals of both the French and United States opens this year. Brighton Centre, Brighton. Play starts today at 10am, with the qualifying rounds; television coverage begins on BBC2 on Friday, 3-5.35pm and 11.25pm-12.15am; and the final is on Oct 22.

EVE: Joseph Losey's 1962 film is revived at the Electric Cinema. See page 7.

SWEET SIXTEEN: New six-part comedy series, written by Douglas Watkinson, whose previous credits have included *2 Cars*, *Juliet Bravo* and *The Cuckoo's Nest*. Penelope Keith plays a millionaire businesswoman who falls in love with her handsome assistant (Christopher Villiers), although he is 16 years younger. BBC1, 7.15-7.45pm.

JOHN PIPER AT EIGHTY: Melvyn Bragg's new series of *The South Bank Show* opens with a profile of the artist John Piper. After a period of abstract paintings, Piper returned to representational art just before the Second World War during which he painted the RAF. Since then he has collaborated with Sir John Betjeman on many of the Shell Guides, worked in stained glass, ceramics and tapestry and designed the sets and costumes for Benjamin Britten operas. BA is best known for his paintings of English buildings and seascapes. All TV regions, 10.30-11.30pm.

Monday

THE TRAVELS OF EDWARD LEAR: Lear travelled almost constantly from 1837 to 1874, always with watercolours and paper to record the scenery of Europe or exotic views of Egypt, India and the Levant.

Private collectors and public museums have lent 98 works for the exhibition and the catalogue links them to the amazing decorative letters home. The Fine Art Society, 148 New Bond Street, London. W1 (229 5116). Until Nov 11. Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm; Sat 10am-1pm. F.

ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS: Calligraphy is the great art form of the Islamic world, developed to such perfection in order to be a worthy vehicle for the Word of God. This sale of Oriental manuscripts has a rich selection, often illuminated and embellished with gold to meet a growing demand from Islamic collectors. There are also two ravishing seventeenth-century Moghul miniatures from a royal album, put together during the reign of Shah Jehan. Sotheby's, Bloomsbury Place, London. W1 (493 8000). 10.30am and 2.30pm.

LUCKY BAG: Victoria Wood brings her new one-woman show to the London's pub theatre for the first time. King's Head, 115 Upper Street, London N1 (226 1918). First performance today at 8pm (dinner at 7pm). Until Nov 19. Mon-Sat at 8pm (dinner at 7pm); press night Oct 31 at 7.30pm (dinner at 6.30pm).

Tuesday

COSTUME AND EMBROIDERY: A linen nightcap embroidered with Tudor roses dating from about 1640 and a pair of eighteenth-century windbreakers, pointed lid shoes embroidered in bright silks with flowers and foliage - are among the delights at today's sale. There is also a range of seventeenth and eighteenth-century embroidered pictures and some attractive nineteenth-century dresses. Christie's, 85 Old Brompton Road, South Kensington. London SW7 (221 2211) at 2pm.

HOCKEY, KITAL, HAMILTON: Contemporary prints are normally much cheaper at auction than if acquired from dealers whose duty it is to promote the artist's work. Today's sale is not billed as a special one and should be a case in point. As well as great names from the British school, there are many distinguished foreigners including Dali, Miro, Lindey Christie's, King Street, London SW1 (838 9060) at 2.30pm.

LOVERS DANCING: New Charles Dyer comedy, in which two couples meet for their annual celebration of a bathroom dancing competition. Paul Dickinson, Colin Blakey, Georgina Hala, Jane Carr. Directed by Donald McWhinnie. Albany (836 3878). Preview today at 7.30pm. Wed-Fri at 8pm. Oct 22, 24-26 at 8pm. Opens Oct 27 at 7pm.

HAY FEVER: Penelope Keith stars in a revival of Noel Coward's comedy about an appalling weekend house party. Moray Watson, Donald Pickering, Royce Lander. Queens (734 1168). Previews today, Wed and Thurs (charity performances), Fri, Oct 22, Oct 24, at 7.30pm. Opens Oct 25 at 7pm.

THE DUCHESS OF MALPL: Jane Howell, known for her television work, directs a new production of John Webster's Jacobean tragedy of passion and



Retrospective... John Piper; rising star... Jo Durie (both tomorrow)

Violence. Anriabel Laverton, Michael Byrne, Richard Durkin. Oxford Playhouse (0855 247133). Opens today at 7.45pm. Until Oct 22. Mon-Fri at 7.45pm. Sat at 8pm, matinees Oct 20 at 2pm, Oct 22 at 4pm, Oct 22 at 2pm.

Wednesday

OLYMPIAN DREAMERS: Throughout the second half of the nineteenth century, there was in painting a strong movement towards the depiction of a classical dream-world in which Victorian ladies and gentlemen depicted themselves in archaeologically correct ancient Greek or Roman surroundings, while gods and nymphs decorously mingled in the woods. Christopher Wood Gallery, 15 Holcomb Street, London W1 (235 9141). Until Nov 6. Mon-Fri 9.30am-5.30pm. Sat 10am-1pm.

CHELSEA CRAFTS FAIR: Contemporary crafts by more than a hundred designers and artists are on exhibition and for sale, including silver and gold jewelry, furniture and toys, patchwork, pottery and glass. Chelsea Old Town Hall, King's Road, London SW3 (521 1856). Until Oct 25, daily 11am-7pm (today and Fri until 5pm). Admission £1.30; 70p.

KENT LITERATURE FESTIVAL: Billed as "the South's largest celebration of modern writing", it brings together novelists, poets, dramatists and children's writers for talks, workshops, readings and discussions. Among the participants are Fay Weldon, Ted Alibon, Melvyn Bragg, John Mortimer, Leslie Thomas and Margherita Laski. Folkestone Arts Centre, New Metropole, The Lees, Folkestone, Kent (0537 55070). Opens today at 10.30am. Until Oct 22.

FIRE FRIE! A shiny red 1937 Leyland fire engine, which fought fires in Chelsea, comes to auction with its 104ft extension ladder and an 23,000 estimate. With another pre-war engine, it heads a long list of fire memorabilia including extinguishers, nozzles, badges, helmets, uniforms and buckets (from £40 to £200). Prize collector hand and metal fragments of the old insurance companies - among them a Dublin Insurance lead example, estimate £1,200. Phillips, Blenheim Street, London W1 (229 6602) at noon.

ISLAMIC ART: Sotheby's have assembled another telephone directory of a catalogue of Islamic works of art and carpets. The start of the sale is devoted to rare metalwork, embroideries, ceramics

and the odd bit of sculpture, and it continues with a range of good oriental carpets. Sotheby's only get collections of this quality together once or twice a year, so it is well worth a visit. Sotheby's, New Bond Street, London W1 (493 8060) at 10am and 2pm.

THE BURLINGTON HOUSE FAIR: British dealers display gold, silver, jewelry, clocks, furniture and much more - all for sale. The theme this year is "Royal Patronage" and the loan exhibitions include a painting of Burlington House by Verelst and Zuccarelli, belonging to the Queen, and the Queen Mother's eighteenth-century Chinese wallpaper. Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, London W1 (734 9052). Until Oct 22, today 5-8pm, from tomorrow 11am-7pm. Admission 24 today, 22 from tomorrow.

MALVINAS - A STORY OF ARGENTINIAN FILMMAKERS: A group of Argentine film makers exiled in Mexico describe the background, conduct and aftermath of last year's conflict in the South Atlantic between Argentina and Britain. Their reappraisal of the events is combined with a passionate denunciation of the inhumanity of the conduct of the war. Directed by Jorge Denti. No Cart. ICA Cinema, The Mall, London SW1 (830 3647). Until Nov 8.

CUSTOM OF THE COUNTRY: David Jones returns from film-making to direct the Royal Shakespeare Company in a black comedy. Page 5.

EUROPEAN FOOTBALL: Ten British clubs have survived to the second round of the three European competitions and will be playing their first-leg ties today. Liverpool and Dundee are contesting the Champions' Cup, while other teams in action include Manchester United, Aston Villa, Nottingham Forest, Tottenham Hotspur and Watford. Highlights of one of the matches are on Sportsnight, BBC1, 9.55-10.45pm.

MOTORFAIR: The biennial London motor show is here again with a parade of the latest models, both metal and female. Among the former are the new Jaguar convertible, the Mughal 205 and the Mercedes 190. There are also displays of classic cars of the past, including racing and rally models. The show is previewed tonight on BBC1, 10.45-11.35pm, and opens tomorrow. Earls Court, London SW5. Until Oct 30, 10am-7pm, last day 10am-5pm. Admission £5 on first day, then adults £2.50, children £1.50.

Thursday

SPACEHUNTER: ADVENTURES IN THE FUTURE: A group of Lamont Johnson's sci-fi fantasy thriller in 3D starring Peter Strauss who

responds to a galactic distress signal from a wrecked craft on the planet. ABC Rayway (222 4149). ABC Edgware Road (222 5001). ABC Fulham Road (730 2536). Classic Shatbury Avenue (734 5414). Classic Tottenham Court Road (636 8148). Studio Oxford Street (437 3300) and on national release.

NATIONAL LAMPPOON'S VACATION: Light-hearted comedy film, a success in the United States, about a family motor holiday. From the same production team as *National Lampoon's Animal House*. Directed by Harold Ramis, with Chevy Chase, Beverly D'Angelo and model Christie Brinkley. Corl 16, ABC Rayway (222 4149). ABC Edgware Road (723 5001). ABC Fulham Road (730 2536). ABC Shatbury Avenue (886 8861). Classic Oxford Street (636 8310). Warner West End (439 0791) and on national release.

BULLSHOT: Dick Clement's film spoof of the Bulling Drummer, 1930s adventure stories about heroes and villains, goodies and badies, nasty Germans and lovely Brits. With Alan Shearer, Diz White, Ron House and Billy Connolly. Corl PG. Classic Haymarket (839 1527).

MICKY'S CHRISTMAS CAROL: First appearance by the ever-youthful Micky Mouse for 30 years. He was born on November 18, 1928, and has starred in 118 films, excluding guest appearances with Donald Duck and others. Now he returns to the screen to play the role of a young Charles Dickens in *A Christmas Carol*. With *The Jungle Book*. Both Corl U. Odson Leicester Square (830 8111).

CLASS: Jacqueline Bisset in Lewis John Carline's gentle American film comedy set in a boy's public school where Bisset has an affair with her son's room-mate. Corl 16, Leicester Square Theatre (830 8252).

Friday

WILLIAM DOBSON: Being the leading British-born portrait painter of the seventeenth century has not done William Dobson much good in the eyes of posterity, given the overwhelming competition here from others like Van Dyck, Lely and Kneller. However, he had a distinct artistic personality of his own, showing a strong interest in allegorical details and a taste for dramatic compositions which is almost theatrical. This collection of his work is inspired by the court of Charles I also shows his awareness of the Venetian school and the Caravaggesque movement and makes an interesting appendix to the National Portrait Gallery's memorable Van Dyck show earlier in the year. National Portrait Gallery, St Martin's Place, London WC2 (930 1552). Until Jan 8. Mon-Fri 10am-5pm, Sat 10am-5pm, Sun 2-5pm.

LA TRIANCA: Franco Zeffirelli's exhilarating film version of the Verdi opera opens to the public, for a royal premiere last night. It is filmed with pace, passion and gorgeous colours. Teresa Stratas, Placido Domingo and Cornell MacNeil sing. James Levine conducts. Corl U. Odson Haymarket (830 2736).

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Saturday

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Chess

Man meets his match in the machine

Chess-playing machines have recently made striking advances, both in the quality of their play and in the number of different ways which they give less experienced players opportunities for improving their game.

When the former world champion Mikhail Botvinnik talked of the possibility of the chess-playing machine becoming strong enough to win the world championship I was profoundly sceptical. I did not see how it could equal the capacity of the human brain for original analysis. And I remain unconvinced. For the wider implication is that we would be able to sit back and let computers do all our thinking for us.

Nevertheless I have to admit that these machines are now playing much better chess than they were only a few years ago. Then, after playing against an early model, I came to the conclusion that as long as I had two pieces with which to make a combination I could be sure of beating it.

"Book" is N-Q2, but the text-move is also quite playable.

A strong move that contains threats against Black's Queen.

Failing to see White's next strong move, better was 14... P-R4.

The sort of nasty tactical stroke at which Challenger 9 excels.

Castling right into the attack; he should still have tried P-Q4.

There have been two basic improvements. It has been programmed more strongly and has now been given an additional modular capacity. In other words you can now insert modules which give it extra strength in the way of playing the openings. The machine itself costs £169.95 and there are two alternative opening modules - one, CB 9, costs £59.95 and the other, CB 16, £84.95. The more expensive module is well worth getting since it deals quite well with the more sophisticated types of openings. They are available from Computer Games, CGL House, Goldings Hill, Loughton, Essex IG10 2RR. On

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the lower levels the machine is suitable for beginners while still being surprisingly stiffed.

As a sample of its play I had originally intended giving one of the games I had lost to it; but, fortunately for my *amour propre*, I found that this would have taken too much space. One of the defects of the chess-machine is that it plays on until the bitter end. So I also played on in the vain hope of retrieving the situation in the ending.

Instead of that, I have found an attractive game it won in an advertisement. It has the White pieces but the name of its opponent is not specified.

White: Challenger 9-Black: X (or talented amateur). King's Gambit Accepted.

Nowadays we play either P-Q4 or, à la Fischer, P-Q3; but X is old-fashioned.

The sort of nasty tactical stroke at which Challenger 9 excels.

Castling right into the attack; he should still have tried P-Q4.

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INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • edited by Michael Prest

It may seem a sacrilegious question, but if the Mirror Group Newspaper has such marvellous prospects why is it being sold? The answers are informative about the future of its parent, Reed International, easily overlooked by Fleet Street in this latest burst of naval contemplation, and about the direction newspapers and the communications industry are taking.

At first glance the Mirror group should be an eminently desirable property. It is a household name (records sales of £250m) and has always been at the forefront of popular communications. And as if all that were insufficient, the attraction has been enhanced by the stake in Reuters.

But all is not what it seems. Household names may be recognizable, but that is no guarantee of profits as Woolworth shareholders will be painfully aware of. On that £250m of turnover the Mirror group makes about £8m of operating profits. The very low rate of return on this huge and prestigious property is the chief reason for Reed's longstanding wish to sell it.

So it is not surprising that Reed has added the fashionable carrot of a Reuters stake. But how much is 7.8 per cent of Reuters worth?

Estimates of what the news agency might fetch when it

Problems go with sale of Mirror

finally goes to market next year vary from £500m to £1,500m.

Even if one takes the commonly quoted middle price of £1,000m and thereby puts a value of £78m on the Mirror holding in Reuters, it is by no means clear that anything like that amount will be reflected in the Mirror sale price.

One reason is that asset values can easily be deflated by share prices by what investors expect will happen to profits. The other is that at the sale date Reed's share price, the market will be more aware of the competition and of the possibility that the Reuters share price will fall soon after flotation.

The main reason, however, for estimates of the Mirror group sale price being around the same as the putative value of the Reuters stake is the unenviable management and technology problems which the group poses.

Just as it could not manage Odhams, Reed has decided it cannot manage the Mirror group.

Conversely, however, Reed will benefit from selling the group, just as it has tried to clear the decks by disposing of other assets in recent years. If the sale realises £1,000m, equivalent to 53p cash per Reed share, it will raise the net asset value to 476p a share.

By contrast, the importance of Reuters stake to the new Mirror company is that if one assumed the Mirror group to be on the same p/e as Associated Newspapers or News International it would be worth £37m, less than half the generally expected benefit to Reed.

Ironically, however, Reed's commendable public intention of selling the Mirror group to as wide a number of shareholders as possible may not give the new company the strong management which it needs. Against it is difficult to see how the concentration of big blocks of shares within a fairly short time can be avoided.

Either way it is realistic to expect that the papers' political stance will be preserved. It seems unlikely. But by that time Reed will be glad to be rid of the property and the prime beneficiaries are most likely, in the short term at least, to be the Reed shareholders.

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES		Mar 84	Mar 83	Mar 82	Mar 81
Coffee, Robusta in 50 lbs bags		1200	1100	1000	900
Coffee, Arabica, 50 lbs		1300	1200	1100	1000
Wheat, 50 lbs		1000	900	800	700
Barley, 50 lbs		800	700	600	500
Oats, 50 lbs		600	500	400	300
Rice, 50 lbs		1100	1000	900	800
Soybeans, 50 lbs		1200	1100	1000	900
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Wheat, 50 lbs		1000	900	800	700
Barley, 50 lbs		800	700	600	500
Oats, 50 lbs		600	500	400	300
Rice, 50 lbs		1100	1000	900	800
Soybeans, 50 lbs		1200	1100	1000	900
Maize, 50 lbs		900	800	700	600
Wheat, 50 lbs		1000	900	800	700
Barley, 50 lbs		800	700	600	500
Oats, 50 lbs		600	500	400	300
Rice, 50 lbs		1100	1000	900	800
Soybeans, 50 lbs		1200	1100	1000	900
Maize, 50 lbs		900	800	700	600
Wheat, 50 lbs		1000	900	800	700
Barley, 50 lbs		800	700	600	500
Oats, 50 lbs		600	500	400	300
Rice, 50 lbs		1100	1000	900	80

With this arrangement, Fraser Henderson hopes to have got ahead of the Gower Report on Investor Protection which is expected to recommend such compulsory fund segregation.

On his own admission, Goldie was incredibly foolish. His story illustrates the fact that the price of holding on to your money is eternal vigilance. But it is very hard to fathom why a firm like Merrill Lynch should allow an unsophisticated investor of relatively modest means to gamble his money

Goldie . . . absolutely shattered

Merrill Lynch refuses to comment on Mr Goldie's case. Its legal department told me: "Any investor could have lost

Mr Goldie's case, however, is not an isolated one. Dozens of United Kingdom investors have lost their savings in the commodity futures market with big name firms. Last year 200 people lost several millions between them in the "T-Bond Ginny Mae Spread", a strategy promoted by Rache

In a single day he lost \$49,000 on gold futures

Margaret Drummond

It has said that the Inland Revenue has given provisional approval clearance to the scheme for qualification for tax relief under the Government's Business Expansion Scheme.

Special Income Situations	5.75% p.a. launch gross yield
Income & Growth	7.03% p.a. current gross yield
High Income	9.32% p.a. current gross yield
Preference & Gifts	12.19% p.a. current gross yield

Send to: Marketing Department, Hill Samuel Life Assurance Limited,
NLA Tower, 12-16 Addiscombe Road, Croydon CR9 2DF.
Tel: 01-686 4355. ET 15/10/83

If you are self-employed, it is possible to keep an account open if you should become an employee in a company without its own

FROSTEN

[illegible]

FAMILY MONEY

New Spa Bonds

If you are looking for certainty in your investments, Leamington Spa Building Society is making another issue of its fixed-rate, fixed-term Spa Bonds which pay 8.75 per cent net of basic rate tax, guaranteed over the 12-month term.

Withdrawals can be made on demand if you are prepared to forfeit 30 days' interest. Alternatively, you can give the required 30 days' notice in which case there are no penalties. Minimum investment is £2,000.

Extra growth plan

Believe it or not a no-risk return of 13.39 per cent is available tax free, which is equivalent to 19.13 per cent to a basic rate taxpayer. Leeds & Holbeck Building Society has joined up with the tax-free Homeowners Friendly Society to produce the Extra Growth Saving Plan. Regular savings are channelled through the friendly society into Leeds & Holbeck. Life assurance relief is allowed on the premiums paid and the friendly society itself pays no tax. At today's building society rates, this produces a tax-free return of 13.39 per cent though this will fluctuate with changes in building society rates. There are, however, 10 year investments. Further details available from Leeds & Holbeck branches or from Homeowners Friendly Society in Harrogate.

Investors abroad

The expatriate market is a difficult, but lucrative one to capture. Lloyds Bank is aiming to attract some of these potential investors with its new Guernsey-based unit trust savings schemes. Life assurance cover is provided by Phoenix Assurance's Guernsey subsidiary, but the investment management for all three plans is handled by Lloyds Bank.

All three schemes are linked to one of Lloyds' six unit trusts, may be written on joint lives, denominated in sterling or American dollars and are available only to those not resident in the UK, including Guernsey, or in Switzerland. There are two regular savings plans - one with no fixed investment period and the other a ten-year contract. There is also a lump-sum contract.

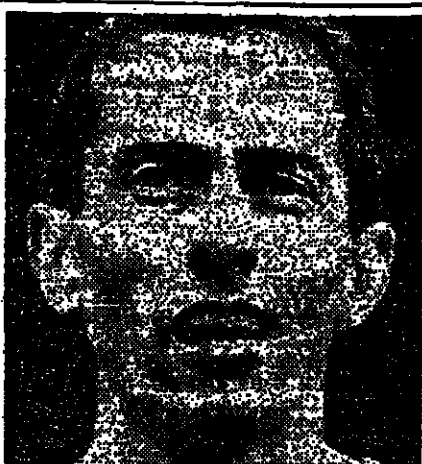
Lloyds Bank's international and gifts funds have not done at all badly over the past three years, so this might be one worth looking at.

Better Alliance

Abbey National Building Society's increase in rates on its seven-day account, up from 7.75 per cent to 8.25 per cent, basic rate tax paid, has led to a round of revamping among the other societies.

Alliance has improved the terms on its extra-interest account by reducing the notice period on the account from two months to one month.

The account pays 8.5 per cent and withdrawals are available on demand with a penalty of loss of 28 days' interest, or with no penalty if the period is observed.



Overt... first again

Cover for running

Sprained hamstrings are a regular hazard for athletes, together with other injuries. Prudential Assurance has joined with the Amateur Athletic Association to provide personal accident insurance for athletes, with Steve Overt, the great middle distance runner, taking out the first policy.

The new cover is one of a range of benefits offered to athletes who register under the AAA's new membership scheme. Those on the register will be covered while travelling and from, or competing in, AAA-recognized events at home and overseas. Protection is extended to cover organized training with clubs. Cover includes a £15,000 death or permanent disability benefit, reducing on a sliding scale according to the nature of the disability.

Membership of the AAA also offers a "passport" to top races, discounts on kit, car hire, athletics magazines and a new quarterly newsletter from the association. Cost of registering is £2.50. The London Marathon is offering AAA-registered members £1 off the £5 entrance fee for the 1984 race and in 1985 it will only accept applications from registered runners.

Guaranteed loans

Peckham Building Society's new Homeplan account offers regular savers a "guaranteed" home loan after 18 months. An initial investment of £100 is needed, followed by regular monthly savings of a fixed amount between £50 and £250 per account.

Once started, you cannot vary the sum and if you miss three consecutive monthly payments, you have to start again. At any time after 18 months payments have been made (or £5,000 saved, whichever is the sooner) you may apply, says Peckham, for a loan of up to seven times the capital in your Homeplan account. The loan is guaranteed - subject to valuation and

status - which rather takes the shine off the offer since all societies would make this kind of "guarantee".

The interest is not too exciting at 7.25 per cent - 1 per cent less than you could get from virtually any other society. Now if Peckham were to guarantee the loan at the basic rate of 11.25 per cent, the scheme might have some appeal, particularly for larger borrowers who might have to pay over the odds elsewhere.

Finance venture

Entrepreneurs looking for £50,000 to £1m to start up or expand their business, now have yet another fund as a potential source of finance.

Granville Venture Capital Limited is offering for young companies and will provide equity and debt financing while leaving control of the company in the founders' hands. Equity investments of between 15 and 45 per cent will be considered and priority will be given to high technology and product innovation. Further details from Mr Robin Hodgson, Granville Venture Capital Ltd., 27-28 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 8EB.

American move

Toouche Remnant, better known for its management of investment trusts rather than unit trusts, is now moving into the latter with the launch this week of its fifth fund, TR American Growth.

It will be managed by Mr Roy Hooper who also manages the £70m TR North American Investment Trust, which achieved a 56 per cent increase in net asset value over the past year. "The fund aims to derive maximum profit from the strong recovery of the American economy by keeping its portfolio deliberately flexible. It will not restrict itself to higher technology, health-care or smaller companies, or any of the other currently fashionable sectors, but will invest in sectors and stocks showing the most growth potential", says Toouche Remnant.

Helping charity

Charities rely heavily on legacies - about 10 per cent of their income comes from this source, according to the Directory of Social Change. "Yet only one will in 20 contains a charitable bequest."

In the hope that people may be persuaded to bequeath something to a charity, Social Change has produced two booklets. Leaving Money to Charity and Legacies - a Practical Guide. The former is aimed at the individual thinking of making a will and inclined to leave something to a charity. The second book covers the legal and tax aspects and a comprehensive guide to charities on how to raise money through legacies.

The booklets are available from the Directory of Social Change, 9 Mansfield Place, London NW3 1HS prices £3.95 and £1.95 respectively.

Credit card complaint

From Mr Peter N Quinn
Sir, I was more than vaguely interested to read about the problem which Mr Geoffrey Cronin has with double-charging on his Access account.

Last November, I authorized a charge of £200 to my account in respect of car repairs. Some days later, I found out that the garage passed a debit of £293.03 to Access. I immediately wrote to Access to cancel the charge and also demanded an explanation from the garage.

I received a "holding" letter from Access and the story from the garage was that I had been told that the charge would "be in excess of £200". This, despite the fact that it had given me a breakdown of the charge over the telephone. Who, anyway, calls £293.03 a sum "in excess of" £200.

Endless correspondence with

Southend has produced the attitude that Access wants me to pay the higher charge. I, of course, have refused claiming that it has contravened its agreement with me, the cardholder, and also that the garage had broken its "Retailers' Agreement" (my own business uses Access).

How far does one need to go?

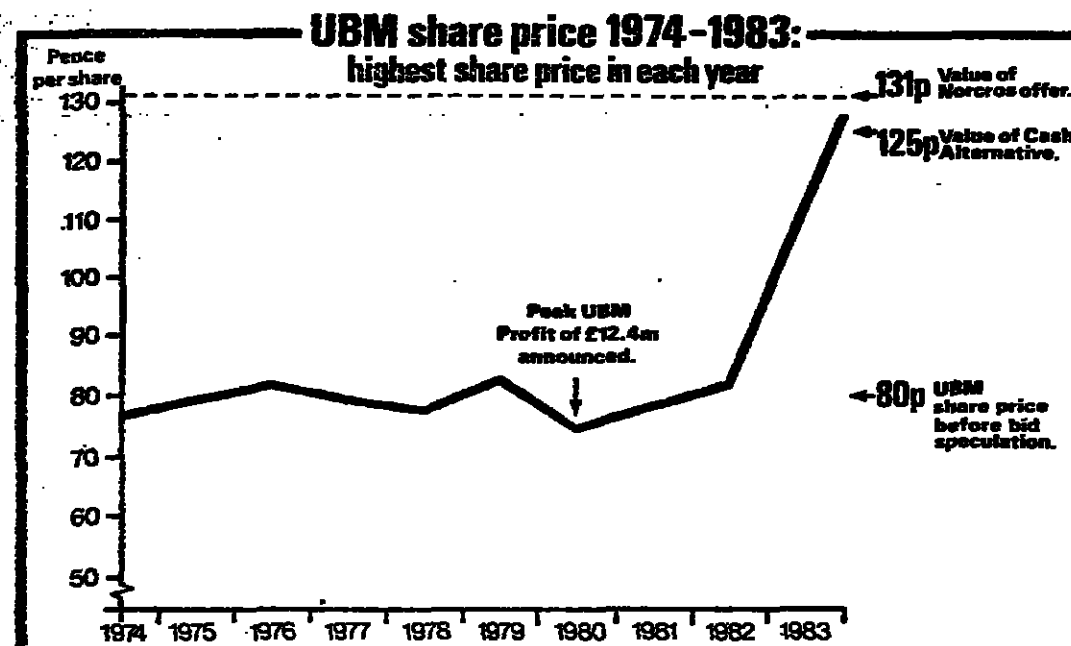
Obviously, I have no desire to allow Access to sue as this costs time and money and leaves a stigma, win, lose or draw.

Would you or the Consumers Association like to, "front-up" an association of hard-done-by Access holders (and presumably Visa, Diners and American Express) to save us from prosecution?

Yours faithfully,
PETER N QUINN,
7 Crescent Rise,
London N22 4AW.

An important message to UBM shareholders

What price UBM shares without Norcros?



Stay ahead by accepting the Norcros offer.

YOUR ACCEPTANCE MUST BE RECEIVED BY
WEDNESDAY, 19TH OCTOBER 1983

AVOID POSTAL DELAYS AND SEND YOUR ACCEPTANCE NOW!

The Directors of Norcros p.l.c. have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and the opinions expressed herein are fair and accurate, and each of the Directors accepts responsibility accordingly.

GOOD INCOME NOW, A RISING INCOME YEAR BY YEAR AND CAPITAL GROWTH.

The aim of this imaginative new Plan from Chieftain is to provide you with much more than just a good monthly income. It offers the prospect of an income that can rise over the years, the opportunity of capital growth, and the security of a sound spread of units in a range of different trusts. If inflation is still eating into the value of your savings then you should consider unit trusts. They have a valuable and unique

role to play by providing you with both income and capital growth. The same opportunity just cannot be provided by Building Societies or National Savings. They cannot provide capital growth and their rates of interest have fallen radically in the last three years. Now, thanks to Chieftain you have the opportunity to enjoy the benefits of your savings today and watch them grow into a healthy sum tomorrow.

MONTHLY INCOME PLAN

FOUR FUNDS IN ONE

Chieftain have combined the balanced advantages of their four different income trusts into this one Plan. This means that the Managers can take advantage of income and growth opportunities wherever and whenever they occur. You can, if you wish, vary the balance between income and growth. But this chart shows the anticipated gross income for 1984 from an investment of £10,000 equally divided among the funds. Remember, the aim of the Plan is for the income to grow from this base.

How your income is paid

Date	Investment	Income
31st Jan	Preference & Gilts	3.0% £75.00
28th Feb	Income & Growth	3.5% £87.50
31st March	High Income	2.38% £59.50
30th April	Preference & Gilts	3.0% £75.00
31st May	Special Income Situations	2.88% £72.00
30th June	High Income	2.38% £59.50
31st July	Preference & Gilts	3.0% £75.00
31st Aug	Income & Growth	3.5% £87.50
30th Sept	High Income	2.38% £59.50
31st Oct	Preference & Gilts	3.0% £75.00
30th Nov	Special Income Situations	2.88% £72.00
31st Dec	High Income	2.38% £59.50
Annual Summary		8.57% £857.00

*Figures quoted are estimated gross current yields. Investors should note that this is only a general guide and that actual income may vary in line with changing market conditions.

To invest in this unique plan all you need to do is complete the coupon and send it in together with your cheque. Don't delay. Inflation continually erodes the value of your savings unless you take steps to change the situation.

HIGH INCOME

9.5%
This fund aims to provide a high immediate income together with some growth of income and capital from investment in equity shares. Income has risen every year since 1981.

A high immediate income; income and capital growth.

SPECIAL INCOME SITUATIONS

5.7%
This fund, launched in October 1982, aims to provide capital growth together with good and growing income. It invests in a range of special situation shares and related options, and has income overruns to boot.

Growth of capital and above average income.

PROVEN PERFORMANCE

The income from unit trusts and their price can go down as well as up. But consider the fact that Chieftain High Income will this year pay an income an estimated 54% bigger than quoted in its launch in 1976. For 1983 a Building Society at the B.S.A. rate will pay an estimated 12% less than the rate quoted in 1976. In 1983 Chieftain Income & Growth has

paid an income 40% bigger than that offered at its launch in September 1978. A Building Society will pay 1% more than the rate quoted then. Interest rates may well fall again next year. And dividends rise. The above unit trusts have shown a rise in their offer price of 67% and 25% respectively. Capital in a Building Society cannot grow. It can only fall in real value as long as inflation lasts.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The yields quoted in this offer are based on the unit prices on 13th October 1983 as follows: High Income 11.7p, Income & Growth 31.2p, Preference & Gilts 20.9p, (Special Income Situations 25p). Applications will be acknowledged by contract notes and certificates will normally follow within six weeks. Prices are quoted in the national press. An initial charge of 5% of the offer price is included in the unit price, and there is an annual charge of 1% (plus VAT) for Special Income Situations. Trustees are Midland Bank Trust Co. Ltd. This offer is not applicable to BNC Chieftain Trust Managers, Chieftain House, 11 New Street, London EC4M 4TP Tel: 01-283 3933 or 01-283 2652.

Use with to invest the unit price shown below in each of the units constituting the Chieftain Monthly Income Plan at the offer price ruling on receipt of this application.

Unit	Investment	Income
£	Preference & Gilts	3.0% £75.00
£	Income & Growth	3.5% £87.50
£	High Income	2.38% £59.50
£	Special Income Situations	2.88% £72.00
£	TOTAL	8.57% £857.00

Tick box for details of Share Exchange Plan ☐

CHIEFTAIN

Chieftain Trust Managers, Chieftain House, 11 New Street, London EC4M 4TP Tel: 01-283 3933 or 01-283 2652

Investing for Income?

Why worry about fluctuating interest rates when you can enjoy a guaranteed high income?

Assured High Income

If you are investing for income, fluctuating interest rates and the possibility of a consequent reduction in income are a constant source of concern. With the future uncertain, accurate financial planning becomes virtually impossible.

Yet despite this, there is a solution - and a very simple one at that: The London Life 10-Year Income Bond.

It is available to investors between 18-80. And it means that no matter what happens to interest rates over the next ten years your income is secure.

This is because once you take out an Income Bond, our rates - unlike those offered by the building societies - cannot be reduced, however much interest rates generally may fall.

Prospective Terminal Bonuses

You can invest any sum from £1,500 upwards. On death, full return of capital, free of all tax, is guaranteed. After 10 years, providing current bonus rates are maintained your capital will be returned in full together with a tax-free terminal bonus. The figures in the table show the bonus you would receive after 10 years on the basis of London Life's current performance. For smaller investors the percentage return will be slightly less.

EQUIVALENT GROSS YIELD TO BASIC RATE TAXPAYER AGED 65

15.3%**

LOOK WHAT YOUR £10,000 CAN EARN*

Present Age	Annual Net Income in Years 1-9	Return of Investment and Net Bonus at the end of the Tenth Year	Tax-Free Terminal Bonus at the end of the Tenth Year
55	£898.68	£11,022	£2,295
65	£928.86**	£11,022	£2,295
75	£1,015.84	£11,022	£2,295

*The figures are for a male basic rate taxpayer and are based on current premium rates, life assurance premium relief, and bonus rates. Bonuses cannot be guaranteed as they are dependent on the future performance of the Association.

**For a basic rate taxpayer a net yield of 9.29% is equivalent to 13.27% gross. This yield is increased to 10.73% net (15.33% gross) with terminal bonus if applicable.

Why the London Life Income Bond?

As you will see by comparing figures, few investments today can match the security and return of the London Life Income Bond.

This is partly because London Life is one of the best performing UK Life Offices. We have no shareholders - so all profits are reflected in the bonuses paid to our with-profit policyholders. And we pay no commission for the introduction of new business.

For full details of the 10-Year Income Bond, and a quotation geared to your age at entry, please send the coupon to the address indicated.

To: New Business Department, The London Life Association Limited, Freeport, 100 Temple Street, Bristol BS1 6YJ (no stamp required).

Please state the amount you propose to invest

Name

Address

Postcode

Tel Nos: Business Home 397

Tax Rate % Date of Birth

LL (If you prefer, you can call Michael Cavelier on 01-588 9981 to discuss your requirements personally.)

London Life - over 175 years of assurance

Act now - this offer may be withdrawn at any time without prior notice.

Saturday

Television and radio programmes
Edited by Peter Davale

Sunday

BBC 1

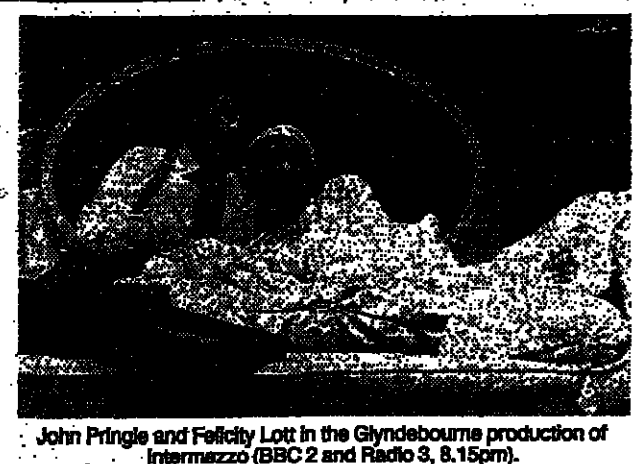
- 8.35 Inch High Private Eye: American-made cartoon; 9.00 Saturday Super-Store With Boy George, Musical Youth, Roddy McDowall and ice skating star Robin Cousins. The roof garden opens. 12.12 Weather. 12.20 News.
- 12.15 Grandstand. The line-up is: 12.20 News; 12.45 Formula One Motor Racing (World Championship, from Kyalami, S. Africa); 1.25 Football Focus; 1.55 Motor Racing (back to Kyalami).
- 2.15 Badminton/Boxing/Rallying. The badminton is the Famous Grouse Masters, from the Spectrum Centre in Warrington. The boxing is coverage of action at the Royal Albert Hall this week. The rallying is the last round of the World Drivers' Championship, from San Remo, Italy; Ryder Cup golf at 3.00; 3.45 Half-time series. (A dispute has stopped coverage of the racing at Bangor-on-Dee).
- 3.55 Rugby League: the Phillips Video Yorkshire Cup Final between Castleford (1981 winners) and the holders, Hull; 4.35 Final Score.
- 5.05 News with Moira Stuart; 5.15 Sports round-up.
- 5.20 Hi-de-Hi! Re-showing of the holiday camp comedy series. Today, the divorce-seeking wife and the unemployed husband (Simon Cade) (r).
- 5.50 The Noel Edmonds Late Late Breakfast Show includes the "Golden Egg" awards, and further activity by the Hit Squad.
- 6.35 Blankety Blank: Unsubstantial word game involving Terry Wogan, Sandra Dickinson, Larry Grayson, Patrick Hayes, Roy Kinnear, Jan Leeming and Bernie Winters.
- 7.10 Juliet Bravo: The doctor's photograph that looks like a police artist's impression of the attacker in the thriller. With Richard Kay as the doctor, and Anna Carter as Insp. Kate Longdon.
- 8.00 The Paul Daniels Magic Show: New series begins. Mr Daniels recreates an illusion that caused a sensation at the turn of the century - the so-called "New Paper". Tonight, he uses a member of the audience instead of a life-sized doll. Plus the amazing Acrobatic Troupe of Chungking, China.
- 8.40 News and sports round-up.
- 8.55 Remington Steele: The smooth-talking lawyer and the murder suspect.
- 9.45 Match of the Day: First Division football action, and Pools check.
- 10.35 Film: The Organization (1971) For the times, the Stargazer Potter plays the black police officer Virgil Tibbs who made an impressive debut (never equalled) in Heat of the Night. Tonight's movie has Tibbs in a life-or-death struggle against an intense and drug-addicted syndicate. With Barbra Streisand and Gerald S. O'Laughlin. Directed by Don Medford. Ends at 12.20 am.

TV-am

- 6.25 Good Morning Britain with Toni Arthur and Chris Tarrant. Includes news at 7.00 and 8.00, and sport at 7.10; Guests: Adam Ant, Robert Carrier, at 8.10; Roland Rat, 8.30.
- 8.40 Delta Run: for viewers aged from 8 to 14. Items include an Australian beach-boarding competition; jazz in the Camden Palace; and the search for the Abominable Snowman. With Edwina Lewis and Edwin the Computer.

ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 LWT Information: What's on in the area; 9.30 Sesame Street: An American lesson in life for children; 10.30 The Saturday Show: Isle St Clair rescues a horse (with viewers' help).
- 12.15 World of Sport. The line-up is: 12.20 News; 12.45 Football: Series: 12.35 Judo: From Moscow, the World Championships. Neil Adams is Britain's big hope; 12.45 News.
- 12.50 On the Beat: some thoughts on Britain's police. The World: Budapest; 1.20 The TV Show: from Kempton, the 1.30, 2.00 and 2.40. And, from Newmarket, the 1.45, 2.20 and 3.00 (the last is a special).
- 3.15 Looking for the middleweight boxing champion: Christine (S.B.) and Bonanza (France) in Coventry; 3.45 Half-time football results; 4.00 Wrestling: three bouts from Crewe. 4.45 Results.
- 5.00 News: 5.05 The Krambles: Comedy with comedian Jimmy Krawford, and a musical from the Chance and comedy music from the Brother Lears.
- 5.35 The Fall Guy: A mission to a private island fortress, to capture a supercock and free his former lady love, now his captive.
- 6.30 Game for a Laugh: The show which turns members of the public into comedians. With Richard Kay as the doctor, and Anna Carter as Insp. Kate Longdon.
- 7.30 Pundit's Choice: Comedy quiz game involving Linda Moore (from Maybush, Southampton) and David Smith (Crosland, North Yorkshire). The celebrity panel includes Joe Brown, Madeline Smith, and weather forecaster Winifred Williams.
- 8.00 Hart to Hart: We learn how the Harts first met - in very dangerous circumstances, and in London.
- 8.00 News and sports round-up.
- 9.15 Film: The Betrayal (1977): Intrigue in the car industry, and the descent into the life of a powerful American family. From the Harold Robbins novel, starring Lorraine Bracco, Robert Duvall and Katharine Ross.
- 11.30 Clive James and the Calendar: What happened when the calendar was changed? With Patrick O'Connell and some pretty girls all want to Kenya (r).
- 12.30 After Midnight: Guests include Lady Olga Maitland and actress Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1.15 LWT News, followed by: Murray Head at Olympia; the rock singer on stage in Paris. Followed by: Clive James and the Calendar.



John Pringle and Felicity Lott in the Glyndebourne production of Intermzzo (BBC 2 and Radio 3, 8.15pm).

BBC 2

- 2.55 Film: Phantom Lady (1944): Thriller, a couple of cops above the average, with Alan Curtis as a man charged with killing his wife. The only person who can prove his innocence has disappeared. With Franchot Tone, Ella Raines and Thomas Gomez. Directed by Robert Siodmak.
- 4.20 Film: Fanny and Alexander (1982): Triple bill of dramas, all to do with visions of the future, and all directed by the great Swedish director Ingmar Bergman, working in Hollywood. A first-rate cast includes Charles Boyer, Edward G. Robinson, C. Aubrey Smith, Betty Field, Ronald Cummings, Barbara Stanwyck and Thomas Mitchell. Patently, but undoubtedly a collector's item.
- 5.50 Greek Language and People: New series begins. It's a Modern Greek "Heart" for television. Both a language course for beginners and a mini documentary series about Greece. With Chris Saria and Katerina Dendakou.
- 6.15 Ryder Cup Golf: Europe v the US, on the Champions Course at West Palm Beach in Florida.
- 7.05 Grand Slam: Will Briton go into the bridge tournament semi-final? Or will he be St. John's Wood "B"? Tonight, we find out.
- 7.30 News and sports round-up.
- 7.45 Fly on the Wall: The Family. Episode 5 of this 12-part drama-vérité story of the Wilkins family of Reading (r).
- 8.15 Opera Night: Intermzzo: The 1983 Glyndebourne production of Richard Strauss's two-act opera. The core of the plot is based on an actual incident in the married life of the composer. For details of the cast etc, see the Radio 3 entry for 8.15 Radio 3 carries the opera, too, in stereo.
- 10.55 News with Moira Stuart.
- 10.55 Grand Prix: The South African Grand Prix, which will decide who is this year's champion driver. Commentators: Murray Walker and James Hunt.
- 11.30 The Twilight Zone: Escape Clause, yet another variant on the familiar theme. Sandra is played by the hypochondriac who is offered immunity from death by the Devil in exchange for his soul. Co-starring Thomas Gomez. Ends at 12.00.

CHANNEL 4

- 1.55 A Kind of Living: Spinning and weaving, pottery-making and sheepskin curing - all done at home (r).
- 2.25 Film: Dark Victory (1937): All-stop drama, with Bette Davis as the heiress who has less than a year to live. Co-starring George Granger Hurrey and Ronald Reagan. Director: Edmund Goulding.
- 4.20 Film: The Sand Castle (1977): Canadian animated short that won an Oscar in 1977.
- 4.35 The Chicago Teddy Bears: gangster word comedy. Big Nick gets the wrong idea about his cousin.
- 5.05 Brookside: two repeated episodes (r).
- 6.00 Video Vision: Essential viewing for all who buy, or rent, cassettes, with Adam Faith.
- 6.30 News headlines. Followed by: Flashback: Back to the First World War battlefields to see what was left behind when the guns fell silent.
- 7.00 Songs of Praise: from the Free Church in Letchworth.
- 7.15 Sweet Sixteen: new comedy series starring Penelope Keith as the wealthy widow who inherits a building company and falls in love with her architect (Christopher Villiers).
- 7.45 By the Sword Divided: Curtain-up on a 10-part drama series with the Cavaliers v Roundheads was as its background. Main focus is on the Lancashire, headed by Julian Glover. Tonight: the immediate pre-Civil War days.
- 8.40 The Good Old Days: Topping the bill is Danny La Rue. Supporting turns include Moira Anderson, Barry Cryer and Sheila Steafel. With The King's Singers; 8.55 News.
- 9.50 Omnibus: the arts programme returns with Richard Baker interviewing Franco Zeffirelli, and a feature about new plays that deal with contemporary British politics. Are they drama or propaganda?
- 10.40 Heart of the Matter: the illegal route along which refugees from Central America are smuggled into the United States. David Jessel reports from the Mexican border with Arizona.
- 11.15 Taking Stock: what's it like to be 50 in the 1980s. With Prof. Charles Handy.
- 11.40 Sergeant Blandy: fun in the US Army, with Phil Silvers; 12.05 Weather.

BBC 1

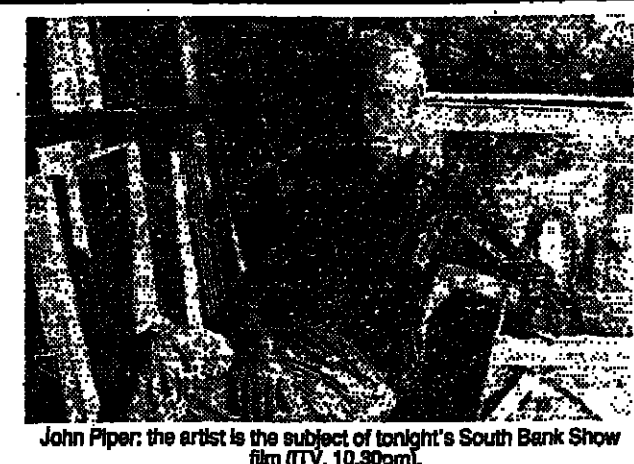
- 9.00 Head and Tail: for the kiddies; 9.15 Sunday Worship: from St. Joseph's Church, Stowage. The theme: Jesus's baptism; 10.00 Asian Magazine: profile of the Manchester Indian Hockey Club; 10.30 Let's Go: for the mentally handicapped (r); 10.40 Maths Help: percentages (r); 10.55 Digs: Spanish course, lesson 2 (r); 11.20 Maths Help: algebra; 11.45 Billard's Wonderful Wooden Toys: how to make a see-saw (r); 12.10 see Head: spotlight on Jesus of a Lesser God; 12.35 The Computer Programme: film No 2 (r); 1.00 Farming: 1.25 Geoffrey Smith's World of Flowers: Primulas (r); 1.50 News.
- 1.55 Film: Waterloo Bridge (1940): Super war epic, with Robert Taylor as the well-heeled Army officer who falls in love with a humble laundress (Vivien Leigh). Closely directed by Mervyn LeRoy.
- 3.40 Bonanza: old television western.
- 4.30 Blue Peter - Silver Jubilee: Highlights from the past 25 years. Includes John Wood as falling from Big Ben. With Valerie Singleton and Blue Peter editor Riddy Baxter. Plus many, many more.
- 5.20 Top Secret: What's My Line, amended. With Liz Goddard, Chris Kelly, Jan Leeming, Alfred Marks and Barry Took.
- 5.50 News with Michael Cole.
- 6.00 Jane Eyre: episode two, Zelah Jacobs as the older version of Jane Eyre, in the title role. From a pupil at Lowood School to teacher there.
- 6.30 Mind How You Go: Jimmy Saville on road accident injuries and how to avoid them.
- 6.40 Songs of Praise: from the Free Church in Letchworth.
- 7.15 Sweet Sixteen: new comedy series starring Penelope Keith as the wealthy widow who inherits a building company and falls in love with her architect (Christopher Villiers).
- 7.45 By the Sword Divided: Curtain-up on a 10-part drama series with the Cavaliers v Roundheads was as its background. Main focus is on the Lancashire, headed by Julian Glover. Tonight: the immediate pre-Civil War days.
- 8.40 The Good Old Days: Topping the bill is Danny La Rue. Supporting turns include Moira Anderson, Barry Cryer and Sheila Steafel. With The King's Singers; 8.55 News.
- 9.50 Omnibus: the arts programme returns with Richard Baker interviewing Franco Zeffirelli, and a feature about new plays that deal with contemporary British politics. Are they drama or propaganda?
- 10.40 Heart of the Matter: the illegal route along which refugees from Central America are smuggled into the United States. David Jessel reports from the Mexican border with Arizona.
- 11.15 Taking Stock: what's it like to be 50 in the 1980s. With Prof. Charles Handy.
- 11.40 Sergeant Blandy: fun in the US Army, with Phil Silvers; 12.05 Weather.

TV-am

- 7.25 Good Morning Britain: David Ford introducing thought for a Sunday.
- 7.30 Rub-a-Dub-Tub: story, cartoons, and Boris Lempford and Mike Mason.
- 8.30 Good Morning Britain: includes news bulletins at 8.30 and 9.22, with sport at 8.35. David Ford interviews Maureen Lipman at 8.50.

ITV/LONDON

- 9.25 LWT Information: what's on in the area; 9.30 Makers: Hints for jewelry-makers (r); 10.00 Morning Worship: from St John the Baptist Church, Westwood; Coventry; 11.00 Links: The thoughts of the war disabled, a year after the Falklands victory parade; 11.20 A Bit on the Side: The dole cash that has led two teenagers to start up a business.
- 12.00 Weekend World: Thatcherism - after the Parkinon affair.
- 1.05 Police & Criminal: Shrew Taylor on behalf of the Yard; 1.15 The Smarter cartoon fun; 1.30 Happy Days.
- 2.00 Credo: What the Warrack Committee (r) reports in 1984. From a pupil at Lowood School to teacher there.
- 2.50 Film: Doctor in Trouble (1970): Medical comedy with many familiar faces including those of Leslie Phillips, Harry Secombe, John Le Mesurier, Irene Handl, James Robertson, Justice, and Robert Morley.
- 4.30 Tarzan: Puppets in space.
- 5.00 Sale of the Century: Rapid-fire quiz show, with Nicholas Parsons.
- 5.30 Bring 'Em Back Alive: As if a storm at sea isn't enough, the board is out to kill Frank Buck (Bruce Bowdler).
- 6.30 News from ITN; 6.40 Appeal: David Dimbleby and VSO (Voluntary Services Overseas).
- 6.45 Topping on Sunday: With Frank Topping, two bishops and Bernardette Greedy.
- 7.15 Credo: Forgive us, play your cards right. With the Williams of Runcorn, Cheshire, versus the Kathiriamthambys of Chiswick, west London.
- 7.45 Agatha Christie's Partners in Crime: Francesca Annis and James Warwick as two women sleuths in The Affair of the Pink Pearl. With Dulcie Gray.
- 8.45 Film: Hardcastle and McCormick: New drama series "pilot", with Brian Keith as the former judge who still wages war on crime, portrayed by an ex-convict and racing driver (Daniel Hugh-Kelly); 10.15 News.
- 10.30 The South Bank Show: LWT's film about John Piper, painter, stage designer, stained glass window creator and much, much else besides. 11.30 London News. Followed by: Join us for Bridge: A helping hand for beginners.
- 12.00 The Two of Us: Comedy with Peter Cook as a gentleman's gentleman. Followed by Night Thoughts.



John Piper: the artist is the subject of tonight's South Bank Show film (ITV, 10.30pm).

BBC 2

- 3.10 The Aarden Landscape: A second chance to see Robert Robinson's intensely human portrait of the poet - one of the best films ever made about a master of verse (r).
- 4.20 Horizon: Dr Priestley and the Breath of Life. Repeat screening of this film about the discovery of oxygen in 1774 and its link with living things. With Prof. Ian Fells, Professor of Energy Conversion, University of Newcastle-on-Tyne (r).
- 5.10 Rugby Special: England XV versus Canada, at Twickenham. Highlights from yesterday's game.
- 6.00 News Review: Michael Cole presents the week's main stories. With Chris Saria for the hard of hearing.
- 6.30 The Money Programme: The superstars of the pop world (Abba etc) and their financial problems. Also, the "best buys" for building society investors.
- 7.15 Here Come the Classics: Feast of light music, with Robert White, Laverne Williams, Kate and Mariette Labèque and the National Philharmonic Orchestra, under Owsin Arwel Hughes.
- 8.15 Did You See...? Return of the TV discussion programme. Julian Critchley, Chrissie Maher and Roger Goodman evaluate The Old Man at the Zoo. The Prisoner, and Harry. Plus the TV thoughts of Jonathan Miller, in the chair. Ludovic Kennedy, doing much more than chalking.
- 9.00 Orchestras: The very different sounds that came in with the 20th century. With Jane Glover and the London Phil (r).
- 9.35 The Old Man at the Zoo: Final episode of this adaptation of Angus Wilson's allegory about a doomed Britain. Tonight: after the nuclear attack (r).
- 10.30 Ryder Cup Golf: final round of the singles matches in the Europe v the US contest. From West Palm Beach, Florida.
- 11.20 Film: The Great Escape (1964): Thriller about the killing of a nightclub singer and what a wife does to try to clear her husband of a murder charge. Not much to write home about, but the cast is a strong one - Peter Onyiah, Dan Duray, Broderick Crawford and June Vincent. Directed by Roy William Neill, who directed most of the Sherlock Holmes "B" movies. Ends at 12.45 am.

CHANNEL 4

- 1.40 Irish Gaelic: comment from both sides of the border.
- 2.10 Film: The Heavy (1948): MGM musical, much admired by Judy Garland fans, with Garland as one of a group of waitresses who bring good food, refinement and romance to a wild western town. Co-starring John Hodiak, Ray Bolger and Angela Lansbury.
- 4.00 Built in Britain: The ancient farmhouses of southern Snowdonia.
- 4.30 Right to Reply: Channel 4 viewers face the programme makers.
- 5.00 News headlines. Followed by: Book Four: Historical novelist Mary Stewart is interviewed about her new book The Wicked Day. Plus studio discussion about the King Arthur myth. With Michael Wood.
- 5.45 Face the Press: Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, interviewed by Geoffrey Smith and Mary Kenny.
- 6.15 American Football: including the Los Angeles "Rams" versus the 1982 Super Bowl winners, the San Francisco "49ers".
- 7.15 The World at War: Repeat screening of the 10-year-old documentary series which set new standards in war coverage. Tonight: how Hitler came to power, transforming a defeated nation into a nation bursting with national pride. Another 25 instalments to come (r).
- 8.15 Tell the Truth: Pam Armstrong, Claire Rayner, Nigel Riese and William Rushmore have to sort out the impostors from the genuine articles.
- 8.45 It Takes a Worried Man: New comedy series with Peter Topping (he also wrote the script) as the man struggling with the traumas of middle-age.
- 9.20 People to People: The Irish in England. The economic factors that resulted in the exodus of so many people from the republic to Britain in the 1950s. First of two films.
- 10.20 The Great Escape: A thriller about the killing of a nightclub singer and what a wife does to try to clear her husband of a murder charge. Not much to write home about, but the cast is a strong one - Peter Onyiah, Dan Duray, Broderick Crawford and June Vincent. Directed by Roy William Neill, who directed most of the Sherlock Holmes "B" movies. Ends at 12.45 am.

Radio 4

- 6.25 Shipping Forecast.
- 6.30 News: Farming Today.
- 6.35 News: Religious affairs.
- 6.55 Weather: Travel.
- 7.00 News, 7.10 Today's Papers.
- 7.45 In Perspective.
- 7.50 It's a bargain 7.55 Weather: Travel.
- 8.00 News: 8.10 Today's Papers.
- 8.15 Sport on 4. (Includes a report on the Bells South Cup in rugby.)
- 8.45 Breakaway: Holiday information, including 8.57 Weather: Travel.
- 9.00 News: 9.10 Today's Papers.
- 9.15 News: Max Hastings's review of weekly magazines.
- 10.05 Conference Special: Review by John Harrison of the week's conference.
- 10.15 Daily Service.
- 10.40 Pick of the Week: Programme of the week.
- 11.30 From our own correspondent: News: Money Box. The 1982/83 UK tax: Investor of the Year Award.
- 12.27 Just a Minute with Kenneth Williams, Clive Franks, Derek Acorah, and others.
- 1.00 News.
- 1.10 Any Questions? from Mansfield, Arthur Scargill, Jonathan Porritt and Clive Thomson. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.
- 2.00 News.
- 2.05 Thirty-Minute Theatre (a "No Exceptions") by Steve Mey. School story about a first school who is a source of trouble in the classroom. With Rod Beasant.
- 2.35 Medicine Now: A look at the health of medical care. With Geoff Watts.
- 3.00 News.
- 3.05 Words of Faith. Third of 12 programmes in which Professor John Bowker examines the major religious traditions. A "Feeling of Peace - Prayer and Meditation".
- 4.00 News: International Assignment. BBC correspondents on a contemporary issue.
- 4.30 Does he take sugar? Nightline interview with Howard Sherry, who has recently recorded the Rachmaninov Piano Concerto. There is an item on the music of Michael Tippett in the "Building a Library" spot.
- 5.25 Week Ending Saturday review of the week's news. 5.55 Shipping Forecast.

Radio 3

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FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 105.3kHz/225m; 108.9kHz/275m; Radio 2: 89.3kHz/433m; Radio 3: 121.5kHz/247m; VHF 92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz; 1500m; VHF 92.5; LBC 115.2kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 104.9kHz/194m; VHF 95.5; BBC Radio London 145.8kHz/200m; VHF 94.5; World Service MF 648kHz/453m.

BBC 1

- 11.45 Northern Ireland: 4.45 Sports News; 4.55 Northern Ireland; 5.00 News; 5.15 Northern Ireland; 5.25 Sports News; 5.35 Northern Ireland; 5.45 News; 5.55 Northern Ireland; 6.00 News; 6.15 Northern Ireland; 6.25 Sports News; 6.35 Northern Ireland; 6.45 News; 6.55 Northern

